December 6, 1775. NUMB. 2450.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA.

PURSUANT to the Act of Aſſembly for emitting £150,000 on Loan, the Truſtees have attended at their Office, in Philadelphia, on Tueſdays and Wedneſdays in every Week ſince the Firſt of September laſt, in order to receive the Quotas and Intereſt then due from all Mortgagers in this Office, notwithſtanding which, many of them have not yet diſcharged their Payments due as aforeſaid.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS THEREFORE GIVEN, That the Truſtees will continue to attend, for the ſame Purpoſe, three Months longer, on Tueſdays and Wedneſdays, at their OFFICE, at the Houſe of SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE, in Third-Street, in the City of Philadelphia; after which Time, the Borrowers in Arrear will pleaſe to obſerve the following Extract from the Act of Aſſembly abovementioned, viz ——"If Default ſhall be made or ſuffered, "in Payment of any Part of the Mortgage Monies "aforeſaid, whether of the Principal or Intereſt, "which the Mortgagors, their Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, ſhould or ought to pay, "according to the Days of Payment aforeſaid, in "their reſpective Deeds of Mortgage ſpecified, the "ſaid Truſtees, after ſix Months, next following "ſuch Default made as aforeſaid, ſhall iſſue their "Precept to the Sheriff of the County where the "mortgaged Premiſes ſhall lie, commanding him to "enter upon the Meſſuages, Lands, Rents and Hereditaments, reſpectively in the Deeds of Mortgage "ſpecified, and the ſame, or ſuch Part thereof as "ſhall be ſufficient to diſcharge and ſatisfy the Mortgage Monies, with the Intereſt thereof, and Coſts "accruing on the Sale, to ſell, on the Premiſes, by "public Auction or Vendue, and convey to the high"eſt Bidder, after at leaſt thirty Days public Notice "given of ſuch Sale, by advertiſing them in the "Newſpapers, and by affixing Advertiſements in ſome "of the moſt public Places in the County; and out "of the Monies ariſing by ſuch Sale, to raiſe the "principal Sums due, and to become due, with the "Intereſt, Coſts and Charges accrued, returning the "Overplus, if any, to the Owners of ſuch Lands and "Hereditaments; and alſo to pay and deliver the "ſaid principal Sums and Intereſt to the ſaid Truſtees, "for the Uſe of the Province; which ſaid Precept, "the ſaid Sheriff is hereby enjoined and required "fully and impartially to execute."

Philadelphia, December 5, 1775.

Carliſle, November 15, 1775.

To all PERSONS *concerned in the* LANDS *ſituate on the* OHIO, *granted by the* SIX NATION INDIANS *to the ſuffering Traders, &c. Anno* 1763.

WHEREAS the ſubſcribers, by deſire of William Trent, and others, grantees of the above lands, met at Pittſburgh the 22d day of laſt September, did call a general meeting of the ſaid grantees to be held at this place the 13th of this preſent month, and did advertiſe the ſame in the Pennſylvania Gazette and other news papers. And whereas a conſiderable number of the ſaid grantees did accordingly meet, but to little effect, as the ſaid William Trent's preſence was abſolutely neceſſary for the deſigned purpoſe, and he did not attend. We are therefore directed to call another general meeting of the grantees, to be held at Lancaſter on the 11th day of next month, then to agree on ſuch matters and things as may be eſteemed moſt beneficial for their intereſt; and to inſiſt that the ſaid William Trent do meet the ſaid grantees at the ſaid time and place, then and there to render juſt and true accounts of all his tranſactions made and done by virtue of their powers of attorney to him, and that he bring with him all his papers and accounts relative thereto. All perſons intereſted are requeſted to attend.

ROBERT CALLENDER, GEORGE MORGAN.

WAS committed to the Goal of Bucks County, on the 14th day of November, a Man, who calls himſelf *Dennit Ford*, and ſays he is a ſervant to Benjamin Vandemerk, of Lower-Smithfield townſhip, in Northampton county; he is an Iriſhman, ſuppoſed to be about 25 years of age, ſlim built; had on an old blanket coat, brown jacket, and buckſkin breeches. His maſter, if he has any, is deſired to come, within four weeks, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees. SOLOMON PARK, Goaler.

Newtown, Bucks County, December 1, 1775. ¶

York-town Goal, November 24, 1775.

WERE committed into my cuſtody, the following perſons, viz. *Joſeph Camp*, about 5 feet 8 inches high, an Engliſhman, about 32 years old; had on, when committed, a grey ſurtout, an ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, an old felt hat, and old ſhoes; he is ſlim built, has ſhort fair hair, and the crown cut ſhort. *Arthur M'Ginnis*, alias *Peter M'Court*, about 5 feet 4 inches high, an Iriſh lad, about 17 years old, who ſays he is a ſervant to James M'Kee, in Brandywine Hundred, in Wilmington, has ſhort black hair; had on, when committed, an old felt hat, a white cloth jacket, a ſtriped lincey under ditto, a flaxen linen ſhirt, and tow trowſers. *William Young*, alias *John Thriſt*, about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlim built, and fair hair; he ſays he is a ſervant to Robert M'Kettrick, about 12 miles from Staunton, in Virginia, and ſays he left his maſter ſometime in January laſt; had on, when committed, an old wool hat, a brown coating ſurtout, a white cloth jacket, a pair of trowſers, and old ſhoes; about 32 years old. Their maſters are deſired to come, pay the charges, and take them away, in four weeks from the date of advertiſing, or elſe they will be ſold by ¶

MICHAEL GRAYBIL, Goaler.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 6.

Extracts from the VOTES of the Honourable HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, *November* 25, 1775.

THE Articles of Aſſociation in Pennſylvania,—the Rules and Regulations for the better Government of the ſaid Aſſociation,—and the Reſolutions directing the Mode of levying Taxes on Non-Aſſociators in the ſaid Province, being all tranſcribed according to Order, were again read, agreed to by the Houſe, and are as they ſeverally follow, *viz.*

RULES *and* REGULATIONS *for the better Government of the* MILITARY ASSOCIATION *in* Pennſylvania.

Firſt, ALL Officers choſen or appointed in battalions that were formed before the Firſt day of October laſt, in the city of Philadelphia, the diſtrict of Southwark and the townſhips of the Northern Liberties, Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, to take rank or precedence of all other officers of equal dignity, choſen or appointed in any other part of the province.

Second, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid, in Philadelphia county to take rank of all officers of equal dignity, choſen or appointed in any other county.

Third, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid, in Bucks county, to take rank of all officers of equal dignity, choſen or appointed in any other than the city of Philadelphia, the diſtrict of Southwark and the townſhips of the Northern Liberties, Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk.

Fourth, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid, in Cheſter county, to take rank of all officers of equal dignity, choſen or appointed in any other than Bucks and Philadelphia counties, and Philadelphia city, the diſtrict of Southwark and townſhips of the Northern Liberties, Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk.

Fifth, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid, in Lancaſter county, to rank before officers of equal dignity, choſen or appointed in any other than Cheſter, Bucks and Philadelphia counties, and the city of Philadelphia, the diſtrict of Southwark and townſhips of the Northern Liberties, Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk.

Sixth, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid, in York county, to rank before officers of equal dignity, in any other than Lancaſter, Cheſter, Bucks and Philadelphia counties, Philadelphia city, the diſtrict of Southwark and townſhips of the Northern Liberties, Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk.

Seventh, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid, in Cumberland county, to rank before officers of equal dignity in the junior counties of Berks, Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland and Weſtmoreland.

Eighth, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid, in Berks county, to rank before officers of equal dignity in the counties of Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland and Weſtmoreland.

Ninth, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid, in Northampton county, to rank before officers of equal dignity in Bedford, Northumberland and Weſtmoreland counties.

Tenth, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid, in Bedford county, to rank before officers of equal dignity in Northumberland and Weſtmoreland counties.

Eleventh, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid, in Northumberland county, to rank before officers of equal dignity in Weſtmoreland county.

Twelfth, All officers choſen or appointed before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid, in Weſtmoreland, the youngeſt or laſt made county in this province, to yield up rank or precedence to all officers of equal dignity, choſen or appointed in every other county in this province, before the ſaid Firſt day of October, as aforeſaid.

Toirteenth, Where commiſſions of equal dignity in different counties bear the ſame date, precedency to be determined by ſeniority of counties, but where they are in the ſame county, by the rank of the battalion.

Fourteenth, The Colonels choſen or appointed in the city of Philadelphia, the diſtrict of Southwark, and the townſhips of the Northern Liberties, Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, having already determined their ranks with reſpect to each other by lot, their and the other Field Officers commiſſions will be dated according to the lot ſo drawn.

Fifteenth, The Colonels choſen or appointed in every county before the ſaid Firſt day of October, are to determine their rank with reſpect to each other (where not already done) by lot, and commiſſions for them and their reſpective Field Officers will be dated accordingly.

Sixteenth, The Captains in every battalion to determine their rank in battalion (where not already ſettled) by lot, and their commiſſions, with thoſe of their Lieutenants and Enſigns, will be dated accordingly.

Seventeenth, All officers choſen or appointed after the ſaid Firſt day of October to have their commiſſions dated at the time of ſuch choice or appointment, and to take rank according to ſaid dates.

Eighteenth, All battalions to be compleated as ſoon as poſſible, and (except battalions of riflemen) to conſiſt of at leaſt ſix companies, of not leſs than forty and not more than ſeventy-ſix privates each, and to have for officers, a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, a Standard-bearer, Adjutant, Serjeant-Major, a Drum and Fife-Major; and the officers of each company to conſiſt of a Captain, two Lieutenants, one or two Enſigns, four Serjeants, four Corporals, a Drummer and Fifer, except the Light-Infantry Companies, which, inſtead of two Lieutenants and two Enſigns, are to have four Lieutenants, the two youngeſt of which are to rank as Enſigns.

Nineteenth, All battalions of riflemen ſhall conſiſt of at leaſt ſix companies, of not leſs than forty nor more than fifty-ſix privates each, and have for officers, a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and two Majors; and the officers of each company ſhall be a Captain, two Firſt-Lieutenants, and two Second-Lieutenants, who ſhall rank as Enſigns, a Fifer or Horn-blower, and as many Serjeants and Corporals as may be found neceſſary—the Serjeants, Corporals and Fifers, or Horn-blowers, to be appointed by the Field Officers.

Every officer and private of a rifle company ſhall furniſh himſelf with a good rifle gun, a powder-horn, a charger, a bullet-ſcrew, twelve flints, a ſtrong pouch or bag that will hold four pounds of ball, and ſuch other accoutrements as may be proper for a rifleman.

Twentieth, The Standard-bearer of each battalion to rank as eldeſt Lieutenant of the battalion.

Twenty-firſt, All national diſtinctions in dreſs or name to be avoided, it being proper that we ſhould now be united, in this General Aſſociation for defending our liberties and properties, under the ſole denomination of Americans.

Twenty-ſecond, No Field Officers to have companies.

Twenty-third, For the better order and government of companies which may be raiſed after the completion of the ſeveral battalions already formed in the city and counties, ſuch companies are not to be admitted as independant, but are to be annexed to the moſt convenient battalion, until a ſufficient number of companies are raiſed to form a new battalion, and no number of aſſociators are to be conſidered as a company, unleſs they conſiſt of at leaſt forty privates; but it is recommended that till that number be completed, the aſſociators join the moſt convenient company, exerciſe and do duty with ſuch company.

Twenty-fourth, All battalions now formed, as well as thoſe hereafter to be formed, are deſired to make the neceſſary returns of their officers with their reſpective ranks, to the Committee of their county, and the Committees are deſired to certify ſuch returns with the reſpective rank of each battalion in their county to the Committee of Safety, that commiſſions may be iſſued immediately for every officer, in conformity with theſe rules.

Twenty-fifth, Every aſſociator (except riflemen) is required to furniſh himſelf with a good and ſufficient fire-lock fit for actual ſervice, a bayonet fitted thereto, ſteel ramrod, worm, priming wire and bruſh, a cartridge box that will contain twenty-three rounds of cartridges, twelve flints, a knapſack, a ſufficient powder horn, and a pouch at the bottom of his cartridge-box, or a ſtrong bag that will hold four pounds of ball.

Twenty-ſixth, The Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors of the ſeveral counties within this province ſhall deliver the fire-locks, bayonets, cartridge-boxes, and knapſacks, directed to be provided by the reſolutions of the late Houſe of Aſſembly, to the commanding officers of the ſeveral battalions in their reſpective counties, in due proportions according to the number of men in each battalion, for the uſe of ſuch aſſociators in their battalions, as are unable to ſupply themſelves, taking receipts for the ſame, which they ſhall immediately tranſmit to the Committee of Safety, firſt having entered the accounts of the ſame in their reſpective minute-books; and the ſaid commanding officers ſhall be accountable for the delivery of ſuch arms and accoutrements, unleſs loſt in actual ſervice, whenever they ſhall be called upon by the Aſſembly or Committee of Safety.

Twenty-ſeventh, Every aſſociator is required to attend conſtantly with his arms and accoutrements in good order, on the laſt Monday in the month of February, the two laſt Mondays in the month of March, the three laſt Mondays in the month of April, the four Mondays in the month of May, the two firſt Mondays in the month of June, the laſt Monday in the month of July, the three firſt Mondays in the month of Auguſt, the three laſt Mondays in the month of September, and the ſecond Monday in the month of October, at the places appointed by their commanding officers, to be trained and exerciſed in companies or battallions, as the officers ſhall direct.

And it is alſo recommended to ſuch aſſociators as are not ſufficiently expert in the exerciſe, to meet as frequently as they conveniently can, at other times, to perfect themſelves in the ſame: It is alſo directed, that the commanding officers reſpectively ſhall give due notice to the aſſociators of the places and hours of meeting, either in companies or battalion; and if the aſſociators are prevented from meeting on any of the days herein appointed, by the inclemency of the weather, they are to meet on the next fair day.

Twenty-eighth, No company or battalion ſhall meet at a tavern on any of the days of exerciſe; nor ſhall march to any tavern before they are diſcharged.

Twenty-ninth, The Aſſociators on days of exerciſe may be detained under arms, on duty in the field, any time not exceeding ſix hours, provided they are not kept above three hours under arms at any one time, without allowing them a proper time to refreſh themſelves.

Thirtieth, The Serjeant or Clerk of any company to be for this purpoſe appointed by the Captain, Lieutenants and Enſigns of the company, is required, at the end of one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the company or battalion, to call over the muſter-roll of the company, noting thoſe who are abſent, and that day to make return in writing to the Captain of ſuch abſentees; and all perſons to abſent at the time of calling over the roll, are to be liable to the fines hereafter mentioned in the articles for non-attendance.

Thirty-firſt, The Captain of every company as ſoon as he is ſupplied by the public with powder and lead for the purpoſe, is to take eſpecial care, that twenty-three

rounds of cartridges are properly made up and fuited to the bore of each fire-lock refpectively, belonging to his company, and fhall keep all the cartridges that are fo made up in fome dry and convenient place, with the name of the private for whofe firelock they are fitted, ready to be delivered out when occafion requires.

Thirty-fecond, Adjutants, Drummers and Fifers fhall receive the following pay for every day of fervice they attend their refpective battalions or companies by order of the Commanding Officer.

An Adjutant feven fhillings and fix-pence. A Drummer three fhillings, a Fifer three fhillings. The Drum-Major and Fife-Major of every battalion fhall receive each a fum not exceeding fifteen fhillings per week, and be continued in pay as long as the Colonels of the feveral battalions fhall think neceffary; and it is required, that fuch Drum-Majors and Fife-Majors, when not in fervice on days of exercife, fhall be diligently employed in inftructing a proper number of perfons for Drummers and Fifers of the feveral battalions.

Thirty-third, All officers and foldiers of the Affociation, when employed on military watch and ward, or when called into actual fervice in cafe of an invafion or infurrection, or imminent danger of either, by this Houfe of Affembly, or in their recefs by the Committee of Safety, fhall, while on fuch watch or in fuch fervice, be intitled to, and receive the fame pay that the officers and foldiers of the Continental Troops receive.

Thirty-fourth, If any officer or foldier, not labouring under any infirmity incapacitating him to ferve, fhall, when fo called into actual fervice, refufe to appear and march with his arms, ammunition and accoutrements, or fhall depart without leave of the Commanding Officer, he fhall be held up to the public as a coward, and a betrayer of his country.

Thirty-fifth, If any Affociator fo called into actual fervice, fhall leave a family not of ability to maintain themfelves in his abfence, the Juftices of the Peace of the city or county, and the Overfeers of the Poor of the city, townfhip or diftrict refpectively, fhall immediately make provifion for the maintenance of fuch family.

Thirty-fixth, When any of the Affociators fhall be fo called into actual fervice, the Commiffioners of the refpective counties or any one of them fhall immediately provide fuch carriages as may be neceffary for their accommodation, at the expence of the public.

Thirty-feventh, As there may happen occafions wherein it may be neceffary to call out a part of the Affociators to actual though temporary fervice, and not the whole body, and it would be inconvenient and burdenfome, if upon every alarm, where the affiftance of part only may be wanted, the whole fhould come together, or any much greater number than the occafion required, it is recommended, that orders may iffue from the Committee of Safety to the Colonels, either to march their whole battalions, or to fend to an appointed rendezvous one or more companies, as they may be wanted, according to the refpective rank of the companies, each company ferving on fuch calls in its turn, and for fuch proportion of time as fhall make the burden nearly equal; and if the Affociators who are called forth, are not all provided with good arms, it is recommended to thofe who have fuch, and are not called out, to lend the fame for that occafion, at the rifk of the public.

Thirty-eighth, The Field Officers of every battalion fhall appoint fome perfon in each company of their refpective battalions, in whom they can confide, and the officers in every troop of horfe and company of artillery fhall in like manner chooſe fome perfon in their troop or company refpectively, whofe names fhall be returned by the faid officers refpectively to the county Treafurers for the provincial taxes in their feveral counties, which perfons fo appointed fhall from time to time collect all fines incurred by the Affociators in their companies for non-attendance, and fhall feverally pay the fame to the faid county Treafurers refpectively, firft deducting a commiffion of Five *per Centum* for their trouble, which faid county Treafurers refpectively fhall pay the fame to Michael Hillegas, Efq; after deducting a commiffion of One *per Centum* for their trouble; and the faid Michael Hillegas having exchanged the faid money in which fuch fines fhall be fo paid, into bills of credit of this province emitted by this or the late Houfe of Affembly, after deducting *Five Shillings* for every *Hundred Pounds* for his trouble, fhall deliver the fame into the hands of the Committees of Affembly appointed to audit and fettle the public accounts, to be by them burnt, funk and deftroyed, in abatement of the taxes.—It is directed, that the faid Collectors fhall account with the officers who feverally appointed them as often as fuch officers fhall require them fo to do, and the faid officers fhall in due time tranfmit the accounts of the faid collectors to the refpective county treafurers for the provincial taxes.

Laftly, This Houfe having drawn up the following articles of agreement for all the affociators in the province, they do earneftly recommend the fame to be adopted, figned and agreed to, by all the faid affociators, in order that one general fyftem may prevail in Pennfylvania.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

WE the officers and foldiers engaged in the preſent affociation for the defence of American Liberty, being fully fenfible that the ftrength and fecurity of any body of men, acting together, confifts in juft regularity, due fubordination, and exact obedience to command, without which no individual can have that confidence in the fupport of thofe about him, that is fo neceffary to give firmnefs and refolution to the whole, do voluntarily and freely, after conſideration of the following articles, adopt the fame as the rules and regulations by which we agree and refolve to be governed in all our military concerns and operations, until the fame, or any of them, fhall be changed or diffolved by the Aſſembly of this province, or a happy reconciliation fhall take place between Great-Britain and the Colonies.

1. If any officer make ufe of any profane oath or execration when on duty, he fhall forfeit and pay for each and every fuch offence the fum of *Five Shillings*: And if a non-commiffioned officer or foldier be thus guilty of curfing or fwearing, he fhall forfeit and pay for each and every fuch offence the fum of *One Shilling*.

2. Any officer or foldier who fhall refufe to obey the lawful orders of his fuperior officer, may be fufpended from doing duty on that day, and fhall, upon being convicted thereof before a regimental court of affociators, make fuch conceffions as faid court fhall direct.

3. Any officer or foldier who fhall begin, excite, cauſe, join in or promote any difturbance in the battalion, troop or company, to which he belongs, or in any other battalion, troop or company, fhall be fined or cenfured according to the nature of the offence by the judgment of a general or regimental court of affociators.

4. Any officer or foldier who fhall ſtrike his fuperior officer, or draw, or offer to draw, or fhall lift up any weapon, or offer any violence againſt him, being in the execution of his office, fhall, upon a conviction before a general or regimental court of affociators, be difmiffed, and fhall be deemed to be thereby difgraced as unworthy the company of freemen.

5. Any commanding or other officer, who fhall ſtrike any affociator when on duty, fhall, upon conviction before a general court of affociators, ſuffer ſuch puniſhment as the ſaid court fhall inflict.

6. Any officer or ſoldier who ſhall make uſe of inſolent, provoking or indecent language while on duty, ſhall ſuffer ſuch cenſure or fine as ſhall be inflicted by a general or regimental court of affociators, according to the nature of the offence.

7. If any officer or ſoldier ſhall think himſelf injured by his Colonel, or the Commanding Officer of the battalion, and ſhall, upon due application made to him be refuſed redreſs, he may complain to the General or Commander in Chief of the Pennſylvania affociators, or to the Colonel of any other battalion, who ſhall ſummon a general court of affociators, that juſtice may be done.

8. If any inferior officer or ſoldier ſhall think himſelf injured by his Captain, or other ſuperior officer in the battalion, troop or company to which he belongs, he may complain to the commanding officer of the battalion, who ſhall ſummon a regimental court of affociators for the doing juſtice, according to the nature of the caſe.

9. No officer, non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier ſhall fail of repairing with his arms and accoutrements on any of the days appointed by the Aſſembly for exerciſing, to the place of parade, or other rendezvous appointed by the commanding officer, if not prevented by ſickneſs, or ſome other evident neceſſity, or ſhall go from the place of parade or rendezvous, without leave from the commanding officer, before he ſhall be regularly diſmiſſed, on penalty of *Two Shillings* and *Six-pence*.

10. Any officer or ſoldier found drunk when under arms, ſhall be ſuſpended from doing duty in the battalion, company or troop on that day, and be fined or cenſured at the diſcretion of a general or regimental court of affociators.

11. Whatever centinel ſhall be found ſleeping or drunk on his poſt, or ſhall leave it before he is regularly relieved, ſhall ſuffer ſuch penalty or diſgrace as ſhall be ordered by a regimental court of affociators.

12. Whatever commiſſioned officer ſhall be convicted before a general court of affociators of behaving in a ſcandalous or infamous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, ſhall be diſmiſſed from the affociation with diſgrace.

13. Every non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier who ſhall be convicted at a regimental court of affociators of having ſold, careleſly loſt, wilfully ſpoiled or waſted, or of having offered for ſale, any ammunition, arms or accoutrements, belonging to this province, ſhall be diſmiſſed his battalion, troop or company, as an unworthy member, and be proſecuted as the law directs.

14. All diſorders and neglects which officers or ſoldiers may be guilty of to the prejudice of the good order and military diſcipline of the aſſociation of this colony, are to be taken cognizance of by a general or regimental court of affociators, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and ſuch officers or ſoldiers ſhall be fined or cenſured at the diſcretion of the court.

15. That on the firſt meeting of every company after ſubſcribing theſe articles of aſſociation, and from thence forward on the firſt meeting of every company after the laſt Monday in February annually, there ſhall be choſen by the non commiſſioned officers and privates out of each company in the reſpective battalions two perſons, who are entitled to vote for Members of Aſſembly, whoſe duty and office ſhall be, for the year following, to ſit and join with the officers in courts of aſſociation, which perſons ſo choſen ſhall be ſtiled court affociators.

16. Every general court of affociators ſhall conſiſt of thirteen members, ſix of whom ſhall be commiſſioned officers under the rank of a field officer, and ſix court affociators, who ſhall be drawn by lot out of the whole number for the battalion, and theſe twelve are to chooſe a Preſident, who ſhall be a field officer, and have a caſting voice.

17. Every regimental court of affociators ſhall be compoſed of ſeven members, three officers, three court affociators, and a Preſident, who is to be a Captain, and to be choſen by the ſix, and alſo is to have a caſting voice.

18. In all courts of affociators not leſs than two thirds of the members muſt agree in every ſentence for inflicting penalties, or for diſgracing any affociator, otherwiſe he ſhall be acquitted.

19. The Preſident of each and every court of affociators, whether general or regimental, ſhall require all witneſſes, in order to the trial of offenders, to declare on oath or affirmation, that the evidence they ſhall give is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and the members of all courts of affociators ſhall take an oath or affirmation, which the Preſident is required to adminiſter to the other members, and the next in rank is required to adminiſter to him, that they will give judgment with impartiality.

20. All non-commiſſioned officers, drummers, fifers, or others, that ſhall be employed and receive pay in any of the battalions, companies or troops, ſhall ſubſcribe theſe rules and regulations, and be ſubject to ſuch fines, to be deducted from their pay, and to ſuch penalties, as a regimental court of affociators ſhall think proper, upon being convicted of having tranſgreſſed any of theſe regulations.

21. All affociators called as witneſſes in any caſe before a court of affociators, who ſhall refuſe to attend and give evidence, ſhall be cenſured or fined at the diſcretion of the court.

22. No officer or ſoldier, being charged with tranſgreſſing theſe rules, ſhall be ſuffered to do duty in the battalion, company or troop to which he belongs, until he has had his trial by a court of affociators, and every perſon ſo charged ſhall be tried as ſoon as a court of affociators can be conveniently aſſembled.

23. The officers and ſoldiers of every company of artillery, or other company, troop or party, that is or ſhall be annexed to any battalion, ſhall be ſubject to the command of the Colonel or commanding officer of ſaid battalion, and the officers ſhall ſit as members of courts of affociators, in the ſame manner as the officers of any other company.

24. No penalty ſhall be inflicted at the diſcretion of a court of affociators, other than degrading, caſhiering or fining: The fines for the officers not to exceed *Three Pounds*, and the fine for a non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier not to exceed *Twelve Shillings*, for one fault.

25. The field officers of each and every battalion ſhall appoint a perſon in every company to receive ſuch fines as may ariſe within the ſame, for breach of any of theſe articles (except for non-attendance) and the commiſſioned officers of the company ſhall, with the approbation of the field officers, direct thoſe fines to be applied to the relief of the neceſſitous ſoldiers belonging to that company, and the overplus, if any, to other neceſſary expences of the company; and ſuch perſons ſhall account with the Field Officers, as often as required, for all ſuch fines received, and the application thereof.

26. The General or Commander in Chief of this aſſociation for the time being, ſhall have full power of pardoning or mitigating any cenſures or penalties ordered to be inflicted for the breach of any of theſe articles by any general court of affociators; and every offender convicted as aforeſaid by any regimental court of affociators may be pardoned, or have his penalties mitigated by the Colonel or commanding officer of the battalion, excepting only where ſuch cenſures or penalties are directed as ſatisfaction for injuries received by one officer or ſoldier from another,

27. Any officer, non commiſſioned officer, or other perſon, who, having ſubſcribed theſe articles, ſhall refuſe to make ſuch conceſſions, pay ſuch fines, or in any other matter refuſe to comply with the judgment of any court of affociators, ſhall be diſmiſſed the ſervice, and returned to the Commiſſioners of the county, who ſhall charge and proceed againſt him as a non-affociator, and he ſhall further be deemed unfriendly to the liberties of America.

28. Upon the determination of any point by a regimental court of affociators, if the officer or ſoldier concerned on either ſide thinks himſelf ſtill aggrieved, he may appeal to a general court of affociators, but if upon a ſecond hearing, the appeal appears groundleſs and vexatious, the perſon ſo appealing ſhall be cenſured at the diſcretion of the ſaid general court.

29. Upon the death, reſignation, promotion or other removal of a Field Officer, Standard-bearer, or Adjutant, the officers of the battalion ſhall chuſe a perſon in his place; and upon the death, reſignation, promotion or other removal of an officer or court-affociator from a troop or company, ſuch vacancy is to be filled by the perſon ſuch troop or company ſhall elect.

30. No officer or ſoldier ſhall be tried a ſecond time for the ſame offence, except in caſe of appeal.

31. All officers and ſoldiers of every battalion, troop, company or party of affociators, who ſhall be called by the Aſſembly, or Committee of Safety in receſs of Aſſembly, into actual ſervice, ſhall be ſubject to all the rules and articles already made by the Honourable Congreſs for the government of the Continental troops.

32. No commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned officer or private, ſhall withdraw himſelf from the company to which he belongs, without a diſcharge from the commanding officer of the battalion, nor ſhall ſuch perſon be received into any other company without ſuch diſcharge.

In teſtimony of our approbation and conſent to be governed by theſe regulations, which have been deliberately read to, or carefully peruſed by us, we have hereunto ſet our hands.

[*For Reſolutions directing the Mode of levying Taxes on Non-Aſſociators in Pennſylvania, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

CAMBRIDGE, November 23.

Advices were received a few days ago from Colonel Arnold, by which we learn, that he had entered the country of Canada, and met with a friendly reception from the inhabitants; and that there was the faireſt proſpect of his being very ſoon in quiet poſſeſſion of Quebec.

WATERTOWN, *November 27.*

Friday laſt Gen. Howe ſent 300 men, women and children, poor of the town of Boſton, over to Chelſea, without any thing to ſubſiſt on, at this inclement ſeaſon of the year; having, it is reported, only ſix cattle left in the town for Shubael Hewes, Butcher-Maſter-General, to kill. [*A very ſufficient excuſe for a General of an army to diſpoſe of HIS priſoners.*]

Wedneſday evening laſt about 1000 troops of the United Colonies of North-America, broke ground on what is called Cobble (or rather Miller's) Hill, in about one half mile on a direct line from the enemy's encampment on Bunker-Hill, or their ſhipping lying at Weſt-Boſton; notwithſtanding which, a cannon has not as yet been fired at us. Our troops are now well entrenched, they having ſome nine pounders and ſeveral of ſmaller denominations well ſecured, and this day we hear there will be planted ſeveral eighteen and twenty-four pounders, which will command the ferries between Boſton and Charleſtown. What next will be attempted is not in our province to foretell,—but we ſincerely wiſh all but the well known tories were out.

NEWPORT, *November 27.*

Laſt Wedneſday arrived here from Georgia, Mr. John Lewis, who ſometime paſt ſailed from this colony in a ſmall ſloop, Captain John Wanton, loaded with apples, cyder, &c. bound to Georgia; but off Charleſtown, South-Carolina, in a fog, they fell in with the Tamar ſloop of war, on board of which was Governor Campbell, of South-Carolina; who brought Captain Wanton too, took out ſome of his apples, &c. told him he was a good prize, and put on board the gunner of Fort Johnſon (who made his eſcape from ſaid fort when the Carolina people took poſſeſſion of it) and one hand more, with two cheſts of arms, and two trunks of piſtols and cutlaſſes, leaving Captain Wanton and his men on board, and gave the gunner orders to g· to St. Auguſtine for 20 men to come to South-Carolina, to retake Fort-Johnſon. When they got out of ſight of the Tamar, Captain Wanton and his men ſhut the gunner down in the hold, carried the veſſel into Georgia, and informed the Committee of that place with their proceedings, who treated them very genteely; they valued the arms, &c. at 200l. Sterling. On examining the gunner, they found he had a letter from Governor Campbell, which they ſent to the Congreſs, contents unknown.

Yeſterday morning arrived from Boſton the Swan ſloop of war, Captain Ayſcough, with a large armed ſchooner, a ſmall armed ſloop, and a large tranſport ſnow. Soon after theſe veſſels arrived, ſome officers and men came aſhore at the Long-wharff, with ſeveral inſtruments, and took a ſurvey of this harbour.

Beſides the above veſſels, there are now in this harbour the Roſe, Glaſgow, a bomb-brig of 10 or 12 guns, an armed ſchooner, and two ſmall armed ſloops.

NEW-YORK, *December 4.*

Wedneſday evening laſt arrived at Newark, in their way to the Provincial Camp at Cambridge, the Lady of his Excellency General Waſhington, the Lady of Adjutant-General Gates, John Curtis, Eſq; and his Lady, and Warner Lewis, Eſq; they were eſcorted from Elizabeth-Town by the company of light horſe, and moſt of the principal gentlemen of that borough; and on their arrival at Newark, the bells were ſet ringing, and Col. Allan's company of minute men immediately mounted guard. About 10 o'clock on Thurſday morning Lady Waſhington and Lady Gates, &c. eſcorted by a party of Elizabeth-Town light horſe, and a great number of gentlemen and ladies from Newark, ſet out for Dobb's ferry, in order to paſs the North-River at that place, in their way to the Provincial Camp.

We hear that Governor Tryon has his Majeſty's leave to return to England. Alſo that his Majeſty has ordered one quart of porter, and one quarter of a pound of cheeſe per man, for the miniſterial troops at Boſton; the ex-

pence to be paid out of his privy purſe. That the 17th regiment is arrived at Boſton, and that 32 proviſion veſſels may be hourly expected there from England. That the Roebuck, of 40 guns, and the Venus frigate, are deſtined for New-York in the room of the Aſia; and that from the preparations in England there is not the leaſt proſpect of a reconciliation for ſome time to come.

Copy of a Letter from his Excellency General Schuyler, to a gentleman at Albany.

SIR, *Ticonderoga, Nov. 18, 1775.*

"You will pleaſe to communicate to the Committee of the city and county of Albany the farther ſucceſs of our arms. General Montgomery poſſeſſed himſelf of Montreal on the 13th inſtant. Col. Arnold is arrived at Quebec, ſo that in all probability the intire province of Canada, as formerly limited, will be in our poſſeſſion ſoon, if not already: Events which I hope will have a tendency to bring the Miniſtry of our Sovereign to reaſonable terms.

That Heaven may again, and ſpeedily, re-unite us in every bond of affection and intereſt; that the Britiſh empire may become the envy and admiration of the univerſe, and flouriſh until the omnipotent Maſter thereof ſhall be pleaſed to put his fiat on all earthly empires, is the ſincere wiſh of, Sir, your moſt obedient humble Servant,

PHILIP SCHUYLER."

PHILADELPHIA, December 6.

To his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, *Eſq; Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the Province of* New-Jerſey, *and Territories thereon depending in* America, *Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the ſame*, &c.

The Humble ADDRESS *of his Majeſty's* COUNCIL *for the ſaid Province.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency.

WE beg Leave to expreſs the Satisfaction we feel in the opportunity you have given us of meeting your Excellency in General Aſſembly, at this Time, for the Diſpatch of ſuch Buſineſs as the Exigencies of the Province require; and thank you for that freedom with which you communicate to us, from Time to Time, ſuch Parts of the Letters you receive from His Majeſty's Miniſters, as may be of Conſequence to the Welfare of this Province.

It is with the greateſt Pleaſure we aſſure your Excellency, that we know of no Reaſon to doubt but that the Confidence you are pleaſed to ſay you have in the Affection and Regard of the good People of this Colony is well founded. We are ſorry, however, to obſerve that, notwithſtanding this Confidence and Truſt, your Excellency expreſſes ſome Degree of Apprehenſion as to the Safety of your own Perſon and the Perſons of the other Officers of the Crown. We can, with Truth, declare, that we are totally ignorant as to any Circumſtances, in this Province, that may give Riſe to ſuch an Apprehenſion, and are happy in believing that it muſt be without any real Foundation.

You are pleaſed to call on us for an explicit Declaration of our Sentiments reſpecting thoſe Aims at an Independency on *Great-Britain*, which, you ſay, are at this Time openly avowed by ſome Men of preſent Conſequence: In Anſwer to which, we make no Heſitation to aſſure your Excellency, that we have the utmoſt Abhorrence of any Deſign whatever to ſubvert that happy Conſtitution of Government, under which, not only this, but every other Colony in *America*, hath long enjoyed the Bleſſings of Security and Proſperity; and that we will, by every Means in our Power, exert ourſelves in the Defence of it, and in Defence of your Excellency and the other Officers of the Crown, acting under the Influence and by Virtue of that ineſtimable Conſtitution.

We flatter ourſelves that your Excellency will not doubt but that we ſhall be ready, on all Occaſions, to join you in the Promotion of Peace, Order and good Government; and eagerly improve every Opportunity that may tend to the reſtoring this Province to its former State of Happineſs and Tranquility.

By Order of the Houſe,

Council Chamber, Nov. 25, 1775. JOHN STEVENS, *Speaker.*

To which His Excellency was pleaſed to make the following Reply.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM greatly obliged to you for the Sentiments of Regard expreſſed in this Addreſs, and heartily thank you for the Aſſurances you give me of your Readineſs to exert yourſelves in the Defence of our happy Conſtitution, and of the Officers of the Crown in this Province.

At the ſame Time it gives me Concern that I cannot agree with you in Opinion, that there are not *any Circumſtances* in this Province, which may juſtify *ſome Degree of Apprehenſion* as to the Safety of myſelf and the other Officers of Government. It is true I have not actually ſeen the Aſſociations ſigned, nor the Orders and Reſolutions of Congreſſes or Committees iſſued, yet I cannot on that Account, without being guilty of a Subterfuge, which Gentlemen of your Candor muſt diſapprove, pretend a *total Ignorance* either of their Contents or of their Effects, both in this and the neighbouring Colonies. From what has already happened, the Officers of the Crown will be naturally led to form a Judgment of what may happen. Such of them, therefore, as have conſcientiouſly done their Duty here, muſt of Courſe have *ſome* Reaſon to expect the ſame Fate with thoſe who have done their Duty elſewhere. It muſt be allowed, however, that thoſe who, from Timidity or other Motives, have been induced to purſue a different Conduct may have preſent Safety, but then, as it muſt be at the Expence of their Honour, it is not likely that there will be found many of them who will chooſe to pay ſuch a Price for ſuch a Conſideration, nor is it probable, if they ſhould, that they would meet with your Approbation.

To his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, *Eſq; Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majeſty's Colony of* Nova-Cæſarea *or* New-Jerſey, *and Territories thereon depending in* America, *Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the ſame*, &c.

The humble ADDRESS *of the* REPRESENTATIVES *of the ſaid Colony in General Aſſembly convened.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE His Majeſty's loyal and dutiful Subjects, the Repreſentatives of the Colony of *New-Jerſey*, in General Aſſembly convened, have conſidered your Excellency's Speech at the Opening of the preſent Seſſion.

We ſincerely lament the unhappy Situation of public Affairs; and we regret, that tho' we have preſented a dutiful Petition to His Majeſty, yet we have little Proſpect of His favourable Interpoſition for the Removal of thoſe Grievances under which we ſuffer in common with His other *American* Subjects.

There is nothing we deſire with greater Anxiety than a Reconciliation with our Parent State on Conſtitutional Principles; but if the Reſolution of the Houſe of Commons of the 20th of *February* could, without departing from the Duty we owe to our Conſtituents, have been accepted, or made the Baſis of a Negotiation, which would probably have led to any Plan of Accommodation, we have been and ſtill are greatly miſtaken.

We are ſurprized to hear that any Perſons could have adviſed your Excellency to have ſought an Aſylum on Board of one of His Majeſty's Ships: We cannot imagine that your Excellency could have had any juſt Reaſon to fear any Inſult or improper Treatment from the People of the Colony; and if your Retreat would neceſſarily be attributed to either the Effect or well-grounded Apprehenſions of Violence, and be productive of Miſchiefs to the Inhabitants, however ſuch Adviſers may deſerve to be eſteemed your "beſt Friends," we cannot ſuppoſe them to be really ſo to the Colony.

Your Excellency's Safety, or that of any of the Officers of Government, we apprehend to be in no Danger. We place our own Safety in that Protection which the Laws of our Country and the executive Powers of the Government afford to all the King's Subjects. It is the only Aſylum which we have to fly to; and we make no Doubt but that it will be, as it hitherto hath been, found fully equal to the Purpoſe both of ſecuring your Excellency and others: And we hope to find that the Officers of Government will conduct themſelves ſo prudently as not to invite any ill-Uſage; and that they will not make any ſuppoſed "Infatuation or Diſorder" of the Times a Pretence to leave the Province, and thereby endeavour to ſubject the Inhabitants to any Calamities.

We know of no Sentiments of Independency that are by Men of any Conſequence openly avowed; nor do we approve of any Eſſays tending to encourage ſuch a Meaſure. We have already expreſſed our Deteſtation of ſuch Opinions, and we have ſo frequently and fully declared our Sentiments on this Subject, and in particular in our Petition to the King at the laſt Seſſion of Aſſembly, that we ſhould have thought ourſelves, as at preſent we really deſerve to be, exempt from all Suſpicion of this Nature.

We have already reſolved to ſupport His Majeſty's Government, and look upon it to be our Duty to uſe our Influence to promote Peace, Order and good Government.

By Order of the Houſe,

CORTLAND SKINNER, *Speaker.*

Houſe of Aſſembly, Nov. 29, 1775.

To which the Governor was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my Thanks for your Reſolution to ſupport His Majeſty's Government, and cannot but approve your Determination to promote Peace and good Order.

I ſhall avoid, for the Reaſons I gave you in my Speech, any Remarks on your Sentiments reſpecting the preſent unhappy Situation of public Affairs, and ſhall tranſmit to His Majeſty your Opinion of the Reſolution of the Houſe of Commons—Thus much, however, I would only obſerve, that if you really thought, or ſtill think, that the making that Reſolution the Baſis of a Negotiation would not have led to ſome Plan of Accommodation, on Terms that *Americans* have heretofore ſolemnly and repeatedly declared would give them full Content, then you have been and ſtill are greatly miſtaken.

Your Surprize that any Perſons could adviſe me to ſeek an Aſylum, when ſo many Governors and Crown Officers had been before compelled to do the like, is as extraordinary as your Suppoſition that thoſe Perſons muſt therefore be no Friends to the Colony.

It gives me Pleaſure, however, to find that you *make no Doubt* but that *the Laws of our Country*, and *the Executive Powers of the Government*, will afford *Safety*, and prove an *Aſylum* to ALL *the King's Subjects*. On the Strength of this Aſſurance, His Majeſty's Officers, who have now the Misfortune of being confined in *Trenton* by ſome ſuppoſed unlawful Authority, cannot heſitate to apply for that legal Remedy an *Habeas Corpus*, nor can any of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Supreme Court have the leaſt Scruple to grant it, nor ought any one to doubt "but that it will (as you ſay) be found *fully equal* to the Purpoſe."

Your Hope that the Officers of Government will conduct themſelves *prudently* will, I truſt, be greatly gratified, at leaſt by ſome of them, if a manly conſcientious Diſcharge of their Duty to their King and Country, as far as may be in their Power, is conſiſtent with your Ideas of *Prudence*.—As they have not even made the *real* Diſorders of the Times a Pretence for leaving the Province, it ſeems rather unkind to intimate any Suſpicion that they would do it on a "*ſuppoſed* Diſorder of the Times." Equally unjuſtifiable is it to inſinuate, that any of them would be ſo abſurd as to "*invite Ill-uſage*," or ſo wicked as to "ENDEAVOUR *to ſubject the Inhabitants to any Calamities*." But ſuch Suſpicions and ſuch Language muſt, I ſuppoſe, be attributed to *the* FASHION *of the Times!*

In ſpeaking of the Sentiments of Independency *openly* avowed by ſome Men of *preſent* Conſequence, I had not the moſt diſtant Thought, that you would conſider the Remark as at all meant for or applicable to your Houſe. If any Faith is to be put (as you ſay) in your frequent and full Declarations of your Sentiments on this Subject, you certainly deſerve to be exempt from all Suſpicions of that Nature. I even intimated in my Speech that you muſt entertain "an Abhorrence of ſuch Deſign." Your preſent Diſapprobation of the Eſſays tending to encourage that Meaſure gives me great Satisfaction, and I ſincerely wiſh that both you and I may ere long have the Happineſs to ſee thoſe, who either *openly* or *privately* avow Sentiments of Independency, Men of *no* Conſequence."

Extract of a letter from George-Town (Maryland) dated November 26, 1775.

"Agreeable to what I wrote you by ———, I ſat out on Tueſday morning laſt for Frederick-Town, and when within 8 or 9 miles of that place, had the pleaſure to hear that Major Connolly, with three companions, were taken about 5 miles above Hagar's-Town, on their way to Fort Pitt; Connolly has been this ſummer at Boſton, where he preſented a plan of operation for the next ſpring to General Gage, which met the General's approbation, and he was now on his way to put it in execution. He is made Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, was to proceed to Fort Detroit, where Captain Lord, who is now at the Illinois with two companies of the Royal Iriſh, was to meet him with the field pieces and ſtores that are there. Connolly was to raiſe a regiment, as many Indians and partizans as he could; to enable him to do this, he had power to engage every perſon that entered into the ſervice 300 acres of land when the troubles were over, and whatever other pecuniary rewards he might think proper, was to appoint and commiſſion all the officers under him, which commiſſions were to be confirmed by Dunmore.

"With this force he was to deſtroy Fort Pitt and Fort Fincaſtle, if the Americans ſhould make any reſiſtance, and meet Dunmore by the 20th of April next at Alexandria, where he, Dunmore, was to land an army under the cannon of the ſhips of war. Connolly's companions were one Cameron, who is now a Lieutenant, with promiſe of promotion, one Dr. Smith, who ſays he was to be Surgeon of Connolly's regiment; the other was Connolly's ſervant.

"They were brought into Frederick's-Town on Wedneſday morning, and on Thurſday examined before the Committee: On ſearching their portmanteaus a copy of Connolly's plan was found: Thus you ſee a part of the diabolical ſcheme is defeated, but make no doubt Dunmore will land an army at Alexandria in the ſpring; but as their ſcheme has thus providentially come to light, hope ſuch preparations will be made, as will enable us to give him the reception he merits."

*** *The Subſcribers to the* American Manufactory *of Cotton, Woollen and Linen, in this City, are hereby notified, That the Managers have agreed that a General Meeting of the Subſcribers be held on the 29th Inſtant, at the Carpenters Hall, to begin preciſely at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, to take into Conſideration ſome Matters of Conſequence relating to the Affairs of the Company.*

Philadelphia, December 5, 1775.

MRS. BRODEAU, from ENGLAND,

TAKES this Method of acquainting her Friends and the Public in general, that ſhe has opened a BOARDING SCHOOL, in Walnut-ſtreet, near the Corner of Fourth-ſtreet, where young LADIES will be genteely boarded, and taught to read and ſpeak the French and Engliſh Language, the Tambour, Embroidery, and every Kind of uſeful and ornamental NEEDLE-WORK.

Mrs. *Brodeau* hopes to prove by her Aſſiduity and Attention to the Morals and Behaviour of thoſe Ladies entruſted to her Care, that ſhe in ſome Meaſure merits the Recommendation ſhe has been favoured with from her native Country.

Any Perſon deſirous of Information concerning the Character and Recommendation of Mrs. *Brodeau*, may apply to either of us, ROBERT MORRIS, B. FRANKLIN.

BENJAMIN DAVIES

Has remaining on Hand, at his Store, in Third-ſtreet, 5 Doors below the Bunch of Grapes Tavern,

A QUANTITY of 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. and 8d. NAILS; BRASS, IRON, and SADLERY WARES; STEEL; CARRIAGE BOXES; IRON POTS, and BAKING KETTLES; which he will ſell very low for Caſh. ¶

THE VOTES of the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, from November 20 to Nov. 25, laſt paſt, are publiſhed and to be ſold by HENRY MILLER, Printer, in Race-ſtreet. They contain amongſt other very intereſting Matters, the Rules and Regulations, the Articles and the Reſolves of the Houſe, concerning the Aſſociation of this Province.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 16th day of this inſtant December,

A VERY valuable plantation or tract of land, lying on the ſouth ſide of Brandywine creek, within 100 perches of the fork of ſaid creek, in the townſhip of Pennſbury, Cheſter county, containing 170 acres, with 6 acres to the 100 for roads, very good for grain or graſs; there are about 30 acres of fine rich bottom lying along ſaid creek, equal to any marſh on Delaware; 12 ditto of fine watered bank joining on ſaid creek; the ſaid place is well timbered, young and thriving, and is as well watered as almoſt any in the province, and in good repair, with 200 bearing apple-trees, of ſeveral ſorts of fruit; alſo is erected on ſaid place, a ſtone dwelling-houſe, 35 by 25, two ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, and a fine cellar under the whole, divided into four parts, with a fine ſpring of water in ſaid cellar, and is conveyed through three of the apartments, equal to any in America for a fine dairy; a kitchen 24 by 18, one ſtory ſtone, with a frame above; a ſtone ſtill-houſe, 24 by 18, the water that ſprings up in the above cellar runs about ſix perches to the ſaid ſtill houſe, and falls into the ſtill-tubs overhead; a frame barn, 35 by 24 well cellared under; a ſawed log hay-houſe, 57 by 18; a barrack, 14 feet ſquare; a ſmith's ſhop, 17 by 18, one ſtory ſtone, and one ditto ſawed logs; a frame ſtable, 24 by 16; a frame waggon-houſe, 24 by 11; a ſmoke-houſe, 10 by 12; a ſtone houſe, ſtanding nearly ſituated at the weſt end of ſaid place, cellared under. The title is indiſputable. Alſo, is to be ſold on ſaid day, all or a part of a team of good horſes, ſome of which are neat chair horſes; a waggon and cart; a part or all of a large quantity of cattle, amongſt which are many of the Engliſh breed and very large; alſo ſwine of the ſame race; with all ſorts of huſbandry utenſils, too tedious to mention; a large quantity of hard and ſoft metal pewter, ſuch as large and ſmall diſhes, oval and round; baſons; plates; quart and pint hard and ſoft metal tankards; quart and pint cups; oval and round tureens; plates of ſeveral ſizes; coffee-pots; pepper-caſtors; cream pots, with many other ſorts; large and ſmall beſt enameled china; bowls; pint and half pint glaſſes; tumblers, plain and flowered ditto; decanters flowered; flowered wine glaſſes, with many other ſorts; hand-bellows, and many things too tedious to mention. The conditions of the plantation will be made known, if any perſon applies to the ſubſcriber at or before the day of ſale, where attendance will be given. Likewiſe to be diſpoſed of at or before ſaid day, both men and women ſervants, amongſt which are ſeveral tradeſmen; the ſaid ſervants have ſomething better than three years to ſerve; any perſon wanting may apply as above.

BENJAMIN TAYLOR.

N. B. All perſons having any lawful demands againſt the ſubſcriber, are deſired to bring in their accounts, ſo as they may be adjuſted; and all thoſe indebted to him, by bond, note or book-debt, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.

Alſo to be ſold, a few mill-ſaws, Stidman's make. ‖ 10s.

MADE his ESCAPE from the Conſable of Plumſtead townſhip, Bucks county, the night of the 16th of November, 1775, a certain *Joſeph Doan*, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, black hair; had on, when he went away, a white ſurtout coat; his other clothes unknown. Whoever will take up ſaid *Doan*, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have SEVEN POUNDS reward, paid by

¶ PHILIP HINKLE, Conſtable.

December 4, 1775.

STOPPED, on the firſt day of December, on Suſpicion of being ſtolen, A ſmall black COW HIDE. The Owner, applying to the Subſcriber, Tanner, in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, may have it, paying the Expence of this Advertiſement. WILLIAM CORKER COOPER. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber, living in Cocalico townſhip, Lancaſter county, about the 16th of October laſt paſt, a white grey HORSE, about 8 years old, and about 16 hands high, is a natural pacer, branded on the near ſide P. W. was ſhod all round, and the hair of the poll of his head, where the bridle commonly croſſes, has lately been trimmed very ſhort. There was taken alſo a new leather ſaddle and bridle. Whoever delivers the thief and horſe to the owner, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, and for the horſe only FOUR POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Nov. 8, 1775. § CHRISTOPHER WHEELMAN.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away, on the 9th of November, 1775, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lampeter townſhip, Lancaſter county, two year old ſorrel MARE COLTS; ſtars in their foreheads, each paces and trots, one white mane and tail, both docked. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Colts, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ABRAHAM WILKER. ¶

RESOLUTIONS *directing the mode of levying Taxes on* NON-ASSOCIATORS *in* PENNSYLVANIA.

1. THE Aſſeſſors of the ſeveral townſhips, boroughs, wards and diſtricts, within this province, are required, on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next enſuing, to make in writing and deliver an exact liſt of the names and ſirnames of every male white perſon capable of bearing arms, between the ages of ſixteen and fifty years (Miniſters of the goſpel of all denominations, and ſervants purchaſed *bona fide* and for a valuable conſideration, only excepted) reſiding in ſuch townſhip, borough, ward or diſtrict, to the Commiſſioners of the county choſen by virtue of the act for raiſing of county rates and levies.

2. If any Aſſeſſor ſhall neglect or refuſe to perform the duty aforeſaid, the Commiſſioners of the reſpective counties, or any two of them, are hereby required and enjoined to fine him in any ſum not exceeding *Ten Pounds*, unleſs ſuch Aſſeſſor's refuſal proceeds from conſcientious motives; and ſuch fine ſhall be levied and recovered in the ſame manner as is directed by the laws of this province, for levying and recovering fines impoſed on Aſſeſſors refuſing or neglecting to perform the duties therein required of them, to be paid into the hands of the reſpective county treaſurers, to be by them delivered to the ſame perſon, and applied to the ſame uſe, as the other monies directed to be levied by the reſolves of this Houſe.

3. The Commiſſioners of the reſpective counties, or any two of them, are hereby required and enjoined to appoint ſome proper perſon to make out the liſt aforeſaid, in the place of the Aſſeſſor ſo refuſing or neglecting, which perſon ſo appointed ſhall make out and return ſuch liſt to the Commiſſioners on or before the firſt day of May next enſuing.

4. Every Aſſeſſor, or perſon appointed in his place as aforeſaid, ſhall, before he begins to make out the liſts aforeſaid, take an oath or affirmation, which any Magiſtrate of the county is hereby required and enjoined to adminiſter, without fee or reward: "*That he will go to the place or places of abode of all and every perſon and perſons reſiding within his townſhip, borough, ward or diſtrict, and make a faithful and diligent enquiry of, and endeavour by all other lawful ways and means in his power, to procure a true and exact account and liſt of the names and ſirnames of all male white perſons capable of bearing arms, who are between the ages of ſixteen and fifty years, reſiding within his townſhip, borough, ward or diſtrict, and will make a return of ſuch account or liſt* (if an Aſſeſſor) *to the Commiſſioners of the county reſpectively in which he reſides, on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next enſuing, or* (if a perſon appointed in the place of an Aſſeſſor) *on or before the firſt day of May next enſuing.*"

5. Every Aſſeſſor, or other perſon appointed and acting in the place of an Aſſeſſor as aforeſaid, ſhall receive for his trouble in making out and returning ſuch liſts, the ſum of *Four Shillings* for every day he ſhall be employed in that ſervice.

6. If any diſpute ſhall ariſe concerning the age of any Non-Aſſociator, the ſame ſhall be determined before the Commiſſioners of the county, or any two of them, by oath or affirmation of the perſon whoſe age is in queſtion, which oath or affirmation the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any of them, is hereby required to adminiſter, or by any other proper evidence.

7. The Captains of every company are required and enjoined on or before the fifteenth day of March next enſuing, to deliver under his hand to the Colonel of the battalion to which he belongs, a copy of the articles of Aſſociation ſigned by the Aſſociators of his company, therein mentioning the county and the townſhip, borough, ward or diſtrict, in which each of the ſaid Aſſociators reſides, which the Colonel ſhall carefully keep, and therefrom ſhall immediately make out and return on or before the twenty-fifth day of the ſame month, a fair duplicate to the Commiſſioners aforeſaid of the reſpective counties in which the ſaid Aſſociators reſpectively reſide.

8. The ſaid Commiſſioners, or any two of them, are required on or before the firſt day of June next enſuing to meet together, and cauſe their Clerks to make out fair liſts of the names and ſirnames of all perſons mentioned in the duplicates returned to them as aforeſaid, with their places of abode, who appear by the duplicates returned by the Colonels not to have ſigned the articles of Aſſociation; and thereupon the ſaid Commiſſioners are required to charge every ſuch perſon not aſſociating, over and above the rates and aſſeſſments ſet upon him by virtue of the laws of this province, the ſum of *Two Pounds Ten Shillings*, on the liſts made out by their order as aforeſaid.

9. If any perſon, charged by the Commiſſioners as a Non-Aſſociator, ſhall at the day of appeal produce to the Commiſſioners a certificate from the commanding officer of any battalion, troop of horſe, or company of artillery, that he has become an Aſſociator in ſuch battalion, troop or company, the Commiſſioners, or any two of them, ſhall make an allowance in favour of ſuch perſon, of *Two Shillings and Six-pence* for each of the days of exerciſe appointed by this Houſe, after ſuch perſon became an Aſſociator, on which he attended his battalion, troop or company, or has been fined for non-attendance.

10. If any perſon charged by the Commiſſioners as a Non-Aſſociator ſhall die before the day of appeal, or if before that day an accommodation ſhall be made between Great-Britain and the Colonies on this Continent, and in conſequence thereof the military Aſſociation in this province ſhall be diſſolved, in either of thoſe caſes, the Commiſſioners, or any two of them, ſhall make an abatement in the aſſeſſment charged as aforeſaid of *Two Shillings and Six-pence* for each of the days of exerciſe aforeſaid, after the death of ſuch Non-Aſſociator, or the diſſolution of the Aſſociation.

11. If any Non-Aſſociator, or the parent, guardian, maſter or miſtreſs of any Non-Aſſociator, between the ages of ſixteen and twenty-one years, or any other Non-Aſſociator, ſhall think him or herſelf aggrieved by the aſſeſſment aforeſaid, he or ſhe may appeal to the Commiſſioners of the County wherein he or ſhe reſides, who, or any two of them, ſhall meet together on the tenth day of October next enſuing, and ſo from day to day as long as may be neceſſary, and at ſuch place or places as the Commiſſioners, or any two of them, ſhall appoint, of which days and places of meeting they ſhall cauſe the Collectors to give due notice to the inhabitants, and then and there the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any two of them, ſhall hear ſuch appeals as may be made to them, and may diſcharge ſuch aſſeſſment, or lower the ſame, as to them, on conſideration of all circumſtances, ſhall appear juſt and equitable.

12. The ſaid Commiſſioners of the reſpective counties, or any two of them, within ten days after hearing and determining the appeals made to them, ſhall rectify and adjuſt the liſts returned to them as aforeſaid, and the aſſeſſments thereon, and deliver to the Treaſurers of the reſpective counties a true account of the ſums total which every Collector ſhall be charged with in purſuance of theſe reſolves, and ſhall cauſe their Clerks to make out and deliver fair duplicates thereof to the reſpective Collectors of the townſhips, boroughs, wards and diſtricts within their reſpective counties, who ſhall collect the ſaid ſums, keeping exact and ſeparate accounts of the ſums ſo charged on Non-Aſſociators, and ſhall pay the ſame into the hands of the reſpective county Treaſurers, who ſhall pay the ſame into the hands of Michael Hillegas, Eſquire, to be applied to ſuch purpoſes as this or any future Houſe of Aſſembly ſhall judge moſt likely to promote the public welfare: And all perſons ſhall be liable to the payment of the ſaid ſums in the ſame manner, and the Collectors ſhall have the ſame powers, and ſhall proceed in collecting and levying the ſaid ſums, and ſhall be accountable in the ſame manner, as is directed by the act, entituled, "*An act for raiſing of county Rates and Levies.*"

13. The allowances to the Collectors of ſuch aſſeſſments, and to the Treaſurers reſpectively, ſhall be the ſame with thoſe appointed and directed in the collection of fines from Aſſociators for non-attendance.

14. The Treaſurers of the reſpective counties before they enter on the duties hereby required of them, ſhall give the like ſecurity for the faithful diſcharge of their office to the Commiſſioners of their ſeveral counties, that they are now obliged by the laws of this province to give for the due payment of Provincial taxes.

15. All and every perſon and perſons who are required or enjoined by theſe reſolutions, or any of them, to diſcharge or perform any of the offices or duties herein before mentioned, are hereby further earneſtly and ſolemnly required and enjoined, with all diligence and fidelity, ſtrenuouſly to exert themſelves in diſcharging and performing ſuch offices and duties, and every part thereof, as they regard the freedom, ſecurity and happineſs of their country."

Reſolved, That the Committee of Safety procure a ſufficient number of the foregoing "Rules and Regulations for the better government of the Military Aſſociation in Pennſylvania," "The Articles of ſaid Aſſociation," and, "The Reſolutions directing the mode of levying taxes on Non-Aſſociators in Pennſylvania," to be immediately printed in the Engliſh and German languages, and tranſmitted to the commanding officers of the ſeveral battalions, and to the Commiſſioners of the ſeveral counties in this province.

The Houſe adjourned to Monday, the twelfth of February next, at four o'clock, *P. M.*

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES MOORE, *Clerk of Aſſembly.*

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION, *made and entered into between* RICHARD MONTGOMERY, *Eſquire, Brigadier General of the Continental Army, and the Citizens and Inhabitants of Montreal, repreſented by the Subſcribers*, John Porteous, Pierre Panet, John Blake, Pierre Meziere, James Finley, Saint George Dupree, James M'Gill, Louis Carrignant, Richard Huntly, Francois Mathiot, Edward William Grey, *and* Pierre Guy, *duly elected for that purpoſe.*

Article I. THAT the citizens and inhabitants of Montreal, as well individuals as religious orders and communities without any exceptions ſhall be maintained in the free poſſeſſion and enjoyment of their rights, goods and effects, moveable and immoveable, of what nature ſoever they may be.

Article II. That the inhabitants French and Engliſh ſhall be maintained in the free exerciſe of their religion.

Article III. That trade in general, as well within the province as in the upper countries and parts beyond the ſeas, ſhall be carried on freely as heretofore, and paſſports ſhall be granted for that purpoſe.

Article IV. That paſſports ſhall alſo be granted to thoſe who may want them, for the different parts of this province, or elſewhere, on their lawful affairs.

Article V. That the citizens and inhabitants of the town and ſuburbs of Montreal ſhall not be compelled, on any pretence whatſoever, to take up arms againſt the Mother Country, nor to contribute in any manner towards carrying on war againſt her.

Article VI. That the citizens and inhabitants of the town and ſuburbs, or any other part of the country, who have taken up arms for the defence of this province, and are taken priſoners, ſhall be ſet at liberty.

Article VII. That Courts of Juſtice ſhall be eſtabliſhed for the determination of property, and that the Judges of the ſaid courts ſhall be elected by the people.

Article VIII. That the inhabitants of the town ſhall not be ſubjected to lodge troops.

Article IX. That no inhabitants of the country, or Savages, ſhall be permitted to enter the town until the Commandant ſhall have taken poſſeſſion and provided for the ſecurity thereof.

John Porteous, R. Huntly, John Blake, Edward Wm. Gray, James Finlay, James M'Gill, P. Panet, Mathiot, Carrignant, Meziere, St. George Dupree, Guy.

Montreal, 12th November, 1775.

I do hereby certify that the above articles were preſented to me, to which I have given the following anſwer:

The city of Montreal having neither ammunition, artillery, troops nor proviſions, and having it not in their power to fulfil one article of the treaty, can claim no title to a capitulation.

The Continental army have a generous diſdain of every act of oppreſſion and violence: They are come for the expreſs purpoſe of giving liberty and ſecurity. The General, therefore, engages his honour to maintain, in the peaceable enjoyment of their property of every kind, the individuals and religious communities of the city of Montreal.

The inhabitants, whether Engliſh, French or others, ſhall be maintained in the free exerciſe of their religion.

The preſent unhappy contention between Great-Britain and her Colonies puts it out of his power to engage for freedom of trade to the Mother Country, nor can he make a general promiſe of paſs-ports; as far as it may conſiſt with the ſafety of the troops and the public good, he ſhall be happy to promote commerce, and for that purpoſe promiſes to grant paſs-ports for the upper countries when required.

The General hopes to ſee ſuch a provincial virtuous convention aſſembled, as will enter with zeal into every meaſure that can contribute to ſet the civil and religious rights of this and her Siſter Colonies on a permanent foundation. He promiſes for himſelf that he will not compel the inhabitants of the town to take up arms againſt the Mother Country, or contribute towards the expences of the preſent war.

The Continental Army came into this province for its protection, they therefore cannot conſider their oppoſers as taking up arms for its defence.

'Tis not in the General's power to engage for the return of priſoners: Motives of humanity will induce him to uſe his intereſt for their return to their families, provided it can be done without endangering the public ſafety.

Speedy meaſures ſhall be taken for the eſtabliſhing courts of juſtice, upon the moſt liberal plan, conformable to the Britiſh conſtitution.

The inhabitants ſhall not be burthened with troops, but when neceſſity requires it, of which neceſſity the General muſt be judge.

The inhabitants of the country and Savages ſhall not enter the town till the guards are poſted.

To-morrow morning at nine o'clock the Continental troops ſhall take poſſeſſion of the Recollect gate, the proper officers muſt attend with the keys of all public ſtores upon the Quarter Maſter General, at nine o'clock, at the Recollect gate.

This engagement is underſtood, and declared to be binding on any future commanding officer of the Continental troops that may ſucceed me in this diſtrict.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY,
Brigadier-General of the Continental Army.

Montreal, November 12th, 1775.

IN COMMITTEE of SAFETY.

Philadelphia, November 11, 1775.

"RESOLVED, That Capt. Shee, Capt. Wilcocks, and Capt. Cadwalader, be authoriſed to contract for and provide any number of Firelocks and Bayonets, not exceeding 1000, to be made agreeable to a pattern which this Board will deliver to them, and for a price which ſhall not exceed what is given by the Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors of the county where they ſhall make ſuch contract: That the ſaid Firelocks, before they are accepted, ſhall be proved by Robert Towers, Commiſſary. And this Board do agree to advance ſuch ſums of money, as may be neceſſary to expedite and compiete the ſaid buſineſs."

IN PURSUANCE of the above Reſolve of the Committee of Safety, we hereby give notice to all perſons in this and the neighbouring provinces, who can execute any of the branches in ſaid buſineſs, to apply immediately to the ſubſcribers, who will afford them the beſt encouragement. Makers of Gun-locks will be more particularly wanted.

JOHN SHEE,
JOHN WILCOCKS,
LAMBERT CADWALADER.

IN COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

Philadelphia, November 30, 1775.

ALL perſons who are willing to ſupply the officers and men employed in the armed boats with the following rations, viz. Seven pounds of bread per week, or ſix pounds of flour.—Ten pounds of beef, mutton or pork.—The value of ſix-pence per week in roots and vegetables, ſalt and vinegar.—Three pints and a half of rum, or beer in proportion, are deſired to ſend in their propoſals to this Committee, on or before the 6th day of December inſt. when the ſame will be conſidered.

The contract to commence on the 11th of December, and continue for the ſpace of three months, if the men are not ſooner diſcharged.

Extract from the Minutes,
WILLIAM GOVETT, Secretary.

December 4, 1775.

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Pennſbury, Cheſter county, near Brandywine, on or about the 16th of Auguſt laſt, a BAY GELDING, near two years old, neither brand nor ear-mark, a blaze, black mane and tail, with a ſwitch, remarkably long ſided and hollow backed, ſomewhat lighter coloured between the hind legs, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid colt, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have Five Pounds reward, with reaſonable charges, and if ſtolen, for the thief and horſe, Fifteen Pounds, on conviction of the thief, paid by JAMES BRINTON. *Tbc.* 10 w.

RUN away, on the night of the 11th of November, 1775, from the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield, Cheſter county, an Engliſh ſervant lad, named *John Slater*, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, a baſhful down look, grey eyes, light buſhy hair, thick clumſy legs, remarkably large round the ancle; had on, and took with him, an old beaver hat, grey napt ſurtout coat, with two capes, ſtriped linen coatee, an old light coloured jacket, without ſleeves, leather breeches, mended with cloth, brown yarn ribbed ſtockings, two pair of ſhoes, with plated buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by SAMUEL LEVIS. ¶

Annapolis, November 5, 1775.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, the two following ſervants, viz. *William Webſter*, an Engliſhman, a hatter by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 years of age, long dark brown hair, cued behind, turned up before, and curled at the ears, thin faced, thick lips, and walks parrot-toed; is a forward, talkative fellow, and can be very complaiſant when he pleaſes; had on, and took with him, a light blue grey cloth coat and waiſtcoat, the coat has been turned, one red cloth waiſtcoat, one pair of white Ruſſia drab breeches, one white linen ſhirt, two brown Ruſſia ſheeting ditto; it is probable he has other clothes, or may have changed thoſe deſcribed. *Charles Tippin*, or *Tippins*, by trade a gardener, and can work a little at the carpenter's buſineſs, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkably thick ſet, full face, ſhort brown hair; had on, and took with him, a ſhort brown working coat, with metal buttons, a blue cloth jacket, with ſleeves and metal buttons, good buckſkin breeches, one pair of white Ruſſia drab ditto, one white ſhirt, two brown Ruſſia ſheeting ditto, and may have ſundry other clothes. The above ſervants went off in a two maſt boat, and four oars, in company with ſome others: They took a pair of ozenbrigs ſheets, which it is ſuppoſed they intend to make ſails of. Whoever will ſecure the above ſervants, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall receive *Twenty Shillings* for each if 40 miles, *Forty Shillings* for each if 100 miles, or if out of the province *Five Pounds* for each, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. *Webſter* had on a good caſtor hat fan-tailed, cocked in the military faſhion, lined with new white linen, plain Pinchbeck knee and ſhoe-buckles; they took with them a large black dog, with white feet and breaſt, remarkably fat, ¶ 81.

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December 13, 1775. NUMB. 2451.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA.

PURSUANT to the Act of Aſſembly for emitting £ 150,000 on Loan, the Truſtees have attended at their Office, in Philadelphia, on Tueſdays and Wedneſdays in every Week ſince the Firſt of September laſt, in order to receive the Quotas and Intereſt then due from all Mortgagers in this Office, notwithſtanding which, many of them have not yet diſcharged their Payments due as aforeſaid.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS THEREFORE GIVEN, That the Truſtees will continue to attend, for the ſame Purpoſe, three Months longer, on Tueſdays and Wedneſdays, at their OFFICE, at the Houſe of SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE, in Third-Street, in the City of Philadelphia; after which Time, the Borrowers in Arrear will pleaſe to obſerve the following Extract from the Act of Aſſembly abovementioned, viz.——"If Default ſhall be made or ſuffered, "in Payment of any Part of the Mortgage Monies "aforeſaid, whether of the Principal or Intereſt, "which the Mortgagors, their Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, ſhould or ought to pay, "according to the Days of Payment aforeſaid, in "their reſpective Deeds of Mortgage ſpecified, the "ſaid Truſtees, after ſix Months, next following "ſuch Default made as aforeſaid, ſhall iſſue their "Precept to the Sheriff of the County where the "mortgaged Premiſes ſhall lie, commanding him to "enter upon the Meſſuages, Lands, Rents and Hereditaments, reſpectively in the Deeds of Mortgage "ſpecified, and the ſame, or ſuch Part thereof as "ſhall be ſufficient to diſcharge and ſatisfy the Mortgage Monies, with the Intereſt thereof, and Coſts "accruing on the Sale, to ſell, on the Premiſes, by "public Auction or Vendue, and convey to the higheſt Bidder, after at leaſt thirty Days public Notice "given of ſuch Sale, by advertiſing them in the "Newſpapers, and by affixing Advertiſements in ſome "of the moſt public Places in the County; and out "of the Monies ariſing by ſuch Sale, to raiſe the "principal Sums due, and to become due, with the "Intereſt, Coſts and Charges accrued, returning the "Overplus, if any, to the Owners of ſuch Lands and "Hereditaments; and alſo to pay and deliver the "ſaid principal Sums and Intereſt to the ſaid Truſtees, "for the Uſe of the Province; which ſaid Precept, "the ſaid Sheriff is hereby enjoined and required "fully and impartially to execute."

Philadelphia, December 5, 1775.

To be SOLD, at public VENDUE, on Saturday next, at the London Coffee-Houſe, if not diſpoſed of before that Time by private Contract,

A HANDSOME, plain Family WAGGON, little the worſe for wear, and has a compleat Sett of Harneſs for two Horſes. It may be viewed any Time before the Sale at BENJAMIN DAVIDS's, the George Tavern, at the Corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets, who is empowered to diſpoſe of it.—To prevent Trouble, the Price will be Thirty-five Pounds.

December 13, 1775. ‖ 1W.

A ROBBERY!

WAS STOLEN, out of the dwelling-houſe of Cuthbert Landers, on Thurſday, the ſecond of December, between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock in the evening, ſundry Wearing Apparel, a Muſket, and a ſmall Trunk, containing ſeveral papers of value, belonging to the ſubſcriber. The muſket and trunk, together with part of the papers being ſince found, any perſon who ſhall find and return the remainder to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS reward for the papers only, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the clothes and papers, and no queſtions aſked. *Dec.* 4, 1775. JOHN CHALONER. ¶

WHEREAS THOMAS FARLEY, of Hampſhire county, in the colony of Virginia, by his bond of performance, dated the 16th day of May, 1774, therein bound himſelf to deliver up unto Peter Dinkle, of York-town, in the province of Pennſylvania, Sadler, five bonds (then in Virginia) conditioned for the payment of Twenty Pounds each, unto the ſaid Thomas, executed formerly by the ſaid Peter, and that delivery of them to be on or before the firſt day of November, 1774; which the ſaid Thomas hath not done. Theſe are to warn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on any of the ſaid five bonds, becauſe the ſaid Thomas would not promiſe to deliver them up if he had not received ſatisfaction for them, from

York, Dec. 1, 1775. ‖ PETER DINKLE.

Eaſton, November 27, 1775.

WAS committed to this Goal, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant, a certain *John Symonds*, who ſays he was born in Conegocheague, he is about 5 feet 7 inches high, 23 years old, a thick ſet fellow, fair complexion, has an impediment in his ſpeech, and a ſcar on his lip. His maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, pay charges and take him away, in three weeks from this date, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees. ¶ PETER EALER, Goaler.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, living at the Sign of the Spread Eagle, on the Lancaſter road, in Radnor townſhip, on Saturday, the 4th of November laſt, a cheſtnut ſorrel HORSE, ſuppoſed to be about 12 years old; had on an old bridle and ſaddle, with green plush houſings; goes lame in his near fore foot, has a ſwitch tail, a ſtar and a ſnip, paces and trots, his near hind foot white, has holes in the hoofs of his fore feet, occaſioned, it is ſuppoſed, by being foundered. The owner of ſaid horſe is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JACOB HINKLE. ¶

NEW-JERSEY.

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR *from the* COUNCIL.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WHEN we conſider the uninterrupted harmony which for many years hath ſubſiſted between the Governor and Council of this province—When we reflect upon the repeated aſſurances we have received of your approbation of, and confidence in, our unwearied endeavours zealouſly to diſcharge the duties of our ſtation—And as we flatter ourſelves the conſtant tenor of our conduct towards your Excellency has ever manifeſted the moſt reſpectful regard to your perſon and ſtation—It is with no ſmall degree of pain and regret we find ourſelves conſtrained to lay before your Excellency ſome obſervations on the reply you were pleaſed to make to the Council's addreſs, in anſwer to your ſpeech at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion of Aſſembly; more eſpecially at this unhappy period, when even the appearance of diſunion between the ſeveral branches of the legiſlature ought carefully to be avoided. Your reply, Sir, though rather darkly penned, contains, we apprehend, ſome reflections and innuendos, which our conſciences tell us we do not deſerve, and which we cannot, therefore, with honour or due regard to our ſtation, paſs unnoticed.

Your Excellency was pleaſed in your ſpeech to aſk us whether we could anſwer for your perſonal ſafety. We replied in our addreſs in ſuch plain and open language as we thought could not have been miſunderſtood, could not have admitted any doubt or cavil, nor the moſt diſtant hint of ſubterfuge, that you, and the other officers of the crown are, in our apprehenſion, perfectly ſafe in this province. From perſons who have too much at ſtake not to dread the conſequence of a total ſubverſion of government, order and authority, who while they lament the public diſorders of the preſent times, are anxiouſly ſtudious to leſſen their effects on the inhabitants of this province, ſuch a declaration might, we think, have been received with joy and gladneſs by your Excellency, rather than with inſinuations of your doubts and apprehenſions, drawn from the language of Aſſociations, the orders and reſolutions of Congreſſes and Committees, or from the effects of either of them in this and the neighbouring colonies. We truſted that you would have congratulated us on the degree of ſerenity ſtill exiſting in this province, rather than damp our hopes by foreboding what may happen *here* from what has happened *elſewhere*; or by throwing an unworthy reflection on the inhabitants of this province, in ſuppoſing that ſuch officers of the crown, who have or ſhall conſcientiouſly diſcharge their duty, need be under any doubts of the protection, ſupport and applauſe of the people.

It is not neceſſary or proper for us to extend our views to other colonies, in order to form our ſentiments or opinions of the conduct and behaviour of officers of the crown. With reſpect to crown officers in general in this province, we cannot but think it an ungenerous inſinuation that there are any who have departed from the line of their duty, from the impulſe of timidity, or other motives in view to preſent ſafety. Such aſperſions, permit us to ſay, ought not to be thrown out, but on the ſureſt grounds that ſuch characters really exiſt amongſt us.

If the return for the affection and regard, which your Excellency acknowledges you have experienced from all ranks of people in this province, is to be general calumny and detraction, it is not likely there will be found many who will chooſe to pay "ſuch a *price* for ſuch a *conſideration*."

We promiſed ourſelves that the experience you have long had of our zeal in the cauſe of public juſtice, the honour of government, and ſupport of the conſtitution, might have induced more confidence in our aſſertions than the language of your reply ſeems to convey. However, Sir, if ever we have again the honour of a reply from you to an addreſs, we truſt, that whilſt the Council of *New-Jerſey* preſerve a conduct which calumny dares not openly aſperſe, though they ſhould happen to differ in opinion with your Excellency as to the real circumſtances of the province, they will eſcape every inſinuation of *ſubterfuge* or inſincerity; which, however applicable to ſecret foes, muſt be heard with diſdain by the known friends and real well-wiſhers to this country.

Council-Chamber, Burlington,
December 4, 1775.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

THE uninterrupted harmony which has ſubſiſted between me and the Council has been one of the moſt ſatisfactory events of my adminiſtration. It has been my conſtant inclination and endeavour to preſerve it by every means conſiſtent with my duty. My conduct to you as a body, and as individuals, has ever been ſuch as to manifeſt a diſpoſition to oblige you as far as was in my power. If this has been hitherto the caſe (which I believe none of you will deny) it is not probable that I ſhould, at this unhappy period, wantonly and without cauſe, do any thing that might endanger that harmony, or occaſion "even the appearance of diſunion." Why you ſhould, therefore, of a ſudden, apprehend that I meant, in my reply to your addreſs, to caſt any reflections on your conduct, I cannot conceive. If my expreſſions are, as you ſay, *darkly* penned, that circumſtance might have afforded you a juſt pretence for aſking an *explanation*, but ſurely not for an unheſitating *application* to *yourſelves* of any matter "which your *conſciences* tell you that you do not *deſerve*."

Your addreſs was perfectly ſatisfactory to me, except that part in which you gave your opinion reſpecting the perſonal ſafety of the officers of this government. I ſhould have been very happy if I could have joined you in that opinion; and ſhould not then have failed congratulating you on ſo joyful an occaſion. It did not appear to me that it was warranted by the circumſtances really exiſting in the province, and it evidently carried with it an implication that the degree of apprehenſion mentioned in my ſpeech was ill-founded. As nothing was farther from my intentions than the exciting of falſe alarms, I did not chooſe to lie even under the ſuſpicion. On that account I thought it neceſſary to particularize ſome of the reaſons, which induced me to differ in ſentiments with you on that point. Whether you or I have the beſt grounds for our opinion, others will judge. I expreſs'd not the leaſt doubt of your thinking the opinion you have juſt and right, but I thought it proper at the ſame time to aſſure you, that I could not agree with you in that opinion, "without being guilty of a ſubterfuge, which gentlemen of your candour muſt diſapprove." Why you ſhould from theſe words ſuppoſe, that I meant a diſtant hint that you had been guilty of ſuch a ſubterfuge, I cannot imagine; eſpecially as your "conſciences tell you that you do not deſerve it." Nor can I conceive that you have the leaſt pretence for taxing me with "throwing an unworthy reflection on the inhabitants of this province." Whatever I may think applicable to *ſome individuals* on the preſent occaſion, I have ſaid nothing which can, without manifeſt perverſion of my words, be applied to the people at large. My real opinion of them, and my confidence in their affection and regard, are too fully and clearly expreſſed in my ſpeech, and my conduct has been conformable thereto, not to defeat any purpoſe that may be intended by ſuch an unworthy ſuggeſtion.

Though I think as favourable of the crown officers *in general* in this province as you can do, yet I am not able to comprehend that it muſt therefore be an "ungenerous inſinuation" to intimate, that *ſome* of them may have been induced by timidity, or other motives, to "depart from the line of their duty." That *ſome* have actually departed from the line of their duty, from ſome motives or other, it is a matter too publicly known to juſtify any attempt at concealment, particularly as you have at this ſeſſion adviſed me to ſuſpend one of the moſt conſiderable of them from his office on that account only.—

I entirely agree with you that "*aſperſions* ought not to be thrown out but on the *ſureſt grounds*." Why, then, have you, without any foundation whatever, thrown out that a "*general* calumny and detraction" on "*all ranks of people* in this province" is to be found in my reply? Is it becauſe I there told you, that "it is not *likely* that there will be found *many* of them who will chuſe to pay ſuch a price (as their honour) for ſuch a conſideration" as their ſafety? Or is it becauſe I ſaid that it was not "*probable* (if they ſhould) that they would meet with your approbation?" Or is it merely to give you ſome pretence for introducing an, otherwiſe, inapplicable quotation?

Far be it from me (however we may differ in ſentiments on particular points) to pretend any doubt of your zeal in the cauſe "of public juſtice, the honour of government, and ſupport of the conſtitution." I have never given the leaſt intimation of the kind; but on the contrary, I have had frequent occaſion, and never omitted any opportunity of ſignifying my approbation of your conduct. Even the reply, at which you have ſo cauſeleſsly taken offence, contains "my *hearty thanks* for the aſſurances you gave me of your readineſs to exert yourſelves in the defence of the conſtitution," &c. But if you expect an implicit "*confidence* in your aſſertions," even when they may happen to appear to me evidently not well founded, you expect more than is poſſible for you to obtain. I ever wiſh you to give me your ſentiments fully and freely on all occaſions. They will always have weight with me, if not too repugnant to my judgment. But if, from my own knowledge of things, I entertain a different opinion, I ſhall not heſitate to tell you ſo, nor to give you my reaſons, even though I ſhould be previouſly certain, that my expreſſions would be again tortured for reflections and innuendos never intended.

Were it proper for me to mention here the ſteps I took, in a private way, to prevent all cauſe of diſſatisfaction on account of the exceptionable part of your addreſs, before it was preſented in form, no one could be at the leaſt loſs to determine which of us have given the ſtronger proofs of a ſincere diſpoſition to avoid "even the appearance of diſunion." But of this circumſtance, though well known to ſome of your members, you, as a body, may, perhaps, with a ſpecious propriety, declare yourſelves "totally ignorant." WILLIAM FRANKLIN.

The Seſſions of Aſſembly of this province ended on Wedneſday laſt, when the following laws were paſſed:

An Act to impower Iſaac Haines to erect a Dam, Mills, and other water-works on the ſouthermoſt branch of Ancocus Creek, in the townſhip of Eveſham, in the county of Burlington.

An Act to authoriſe the Board of Juſtices and Freeholders of the ſeveral counties in the colony of New-Jerſey to defray the expence of taking liſts of the inhabitants.

An Act to prevent Rams from running at large at certain ſeaſons of the year.

A Supplementary Act to the Act, intituled "An Act for ſtriking One Hundred Thouſand Pounds in Bills of Credit, and directing the mode for ſinking the ſame."

An Act to provide a more effectual remedy againſt exceſſive coſts in the recovery of debts above ſix pounds, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

An Act to enable the owners and poſſeſſors of meadows and tide marſh, lying on both ſides of the ſouth branch of Pennſhawking Creek, in the counties of Burlington and Glouceſter, to erect and maintain a Bank, Dam, and other water-works acroſs the ſaid creek, in order to prevent the tide from overflowing the ſame.

An Act for the ſupport of Government of his Majeſty's Colony of New-Jerſey, to commence the firſt day of October, 1775, and to end the firſt day of October, 1776, and to diſcharge the public debts and contingent charges thereof.

By a Veſſel arrived at New-York we have the following Advices, viz.

L O N D O N.

Sept. 19. Yeſterday an expreſs arrived with the account of the ſafe arrival in the Downs of the Charming Sally, Capt. Robertſon, with diſpatches from General Gage, dated the 16th of Auguſt, and has on board many ſick and wounded ſoldiers.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, September 15.

"This day arrived here the Charming Nancy, Davidſon, from Boſton; ſhe was only 24 days on her paſſage; General Gage's lady came paſſenger in her. This ſhip has brought home 170 ſick and wounded ſoldiers and officers. By her there is an account that no action had happened between the Regulars and the Provincials, ſince the 17th of laſt June, nor did the General think it proper to hazard an engagement till re-inforced by a body of freſh troops."

The diſpatches brought by the above ſhip were forwarded to Lord Dartmouth's office.

It is ſaid that an addreſs to his Majeſty, on the preſent ſtate of affairs in Great-Britain and her Colonies, ſimilar to thoſe from Mancheſter, Liverpool, &c. will ſoon be ſet on foot among ſome of the merchants and traders of the city of London.

Sept. 21. There are letters in town by the Charming Sally, from Boſton, which mention, that the Provincials have made themſelves maſters of ſome important poſts, which they have intrenched in a manner ſtrong beyond conception; and that the talk among the King's officers, of attacking them when the reinforcements arrive, is now entirely dropped, as they confeſs they could not come to an engagement even ſuppoſing their number to be equal, without a material diſadvantage.

Government has expended within theſe laſt ſix months 30,000 l. in employing agents to procure addreſſes to the throne, in which they have partially failed at York, Briſtol, Liverpool and Norwich; and even in Scotland they have met with oppoſition; where, it is hoped, there reigns ſuch a ſpirit of ſenſe and freedom, as not to ſubmit to the very butchering of their own blood in America. The VIRTUOUS Mancheſter, ſo celebrated in the year 1715 and 1745, is the only place that has partially vomited up a contemptible piece of adulation to the throne unbecoming men. They are not Engliſhmen. But as the fabrication of this addreſs hath been the production of a few wretches, it is to be hoped the ſpirited inhabitants will ſhew their juſt ſenſe of the meaſure, and give a counter petition to the world.

A man of war of 40 guns, and a bomb-ketch, are ordered to be fitted out forthwith. They are to take on board a quantity of woollen cloaths, for the uſe of Gen. Gage's troops, and are to ſail for Boſton as ſoon as poſſible.

The Phœnix man of war, with the 14 ſail of tranſports, are obliged to come to an anchor off the Start, the wind coming againſt them.

The Charlotte, Gaſney, from Philadelphia, is arrived at Waterford.

Sept. 22. Two Hanoverian officers of diſtinction arrived in town from Hanover on Wedneſday night, and yeſterday they waited on his Majeſty at Kew, with whom they had the honour of a conference.

The clerks in the plantation office are ordered to regulate and adjuſt the American accounts for the inſpection of Parliament at their next meeting.

It is with pleaſure we hear that Lord Chatham is ſo well recovered, as to propoſe conſtant attendance in Parliament this ſeſſion.

Captain Hammond, of the Warner, which ſailed from the river on Monday laſt for Boſton, was offered, ten days before he ſailed, 3s. per ton by government more than what he contracted for, if he would bring a cargoe from Boſton.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, September 17.

"We learn here, by the ſick and wounded ſoldiers who are landed, that there is not above 2000 ſoldiers, including officers, at Boſton, fit to do duty, and theſe are averſe to the ſervice. They declare that 60,000 men would not be able to bring the Americans under ſubjection. They further ſay, that the provincials uſed the priſoners ſo well, that moſt of them deſire to continue where they are. All the ſoldiers ſpeak well of the Americans for their great humanity. In ſhort, many who were againſt the Americans are now in favour of them."

In future times it will be aſked, how ſuch a ſeparation happened, as that between England and America? Nor will it ever be remembered, without ſolemn execrations on the framers and perpetrators of the diſunion. The old men will ſhake their heads, and tell their children, "that an inordinate luſt of power, and enmity to liberty, generally, and in *particular* in America, made a wretched adminiſtration, like the dog in the fable, ſnap at the ſhadow, and loſe the ſubſtance."

The Congreſs of Philadelphia is the repreſentative of the people; and if Government treat with the Congreſs, is it not with the whole? The Americans look on them in the light of States-General, and obey their advices with a religious obſervance. This, adminiſtration has been adviſed of. Is not ſometimes expediency adopted, where form would only widen the breach? And can any expedient be refuſed, where the apparent welfare, and it is not unlikely, the very eſſence of the empire depends? Utility, though unobſerved, is in government what ſhould be never loſt ſight of, as, in ſpite of every thing to the contrary, it will take place; and what is eſſential in its effects to maintain the empire ſhould always be attended to.

Commerce, that nurſery for ſeamen, without which no nation can be a maritime power, though poſſeſſed of all the materials for ſhipping, ſhould be treated like a coy miſtreſs, or the moſt favoured wife, as the ſtrength of our fleets conſiſts and exiſts in our commence, either at home or extended. Once cramped, or treated harſhly, ſhe will retire to ſome other, who will uſe her better, and is ſeldom known to return.

The unneceſſary, unhappy diſpute, between Great-Britain and the colonies, has at a ſtroke deprived us of one-fourth of the commerce of the Britiſh empire: And if Mr. Glover's ſtatement is right, made at the bar of the Houſe of Commons laſt year, the thing is beyond doubt. What is to reſult from this, but a diminution of power, and is an extraordinary effort to ruin ourſelves? The vaſt Atlantic ocean is an invincible bar to our ſucceſs; and the enthuſiaſtic bravery of the Americans will convince our miniſtry's underſtandings, by knocking the ſoldiers brains out, that arms at ſuch a diſtance cannot prevail, where every ſupply on a defeat muſt be from Great-Britain, at 3200 miles diſtance, where every man is a foe; and their troops cannot place a foot but on hoſtile ground. But armies are the delight of adminiſtration; and as they ſhip off, or rather tranſport the national troops, foreign troops from Germany, that country of tyrannic ſway and arbitrary rule, will be poured in upon us.

A bill for ſettling an unalterable compact between this country and America, for the future government and tranquility of the latter country, is now under the conſideration of the cabinet. A certain noble Lord in office, who has planned the bill, is to make the motion the 2d week after the meeting of Parliament. The general object of the propoſed regulation is to put the Americans on the ſame footing of freedom, and under the ſame advantages, with the reſt of his Majeſty's ſubjects. The whole continent is to be divided into large diſtricts, each of which is to ſend a repreſentative to the Britiſh Parliament. The number of repreſentatives at firſt is to be rendered proportionable to the revenue that is expected to be raiſed by the introduction of the ſame laws of cuſtom and exciſe, and the ſame privileges of trade prevailing in Great-Britain. In proportion as that revenue ſhall encreaſe, their number is to be enlarged. But proviſion is to be made, that at no period that number ſhall exceed one ſixth part of the Houſe of Commons. In conſequence of this regulation, all the governments ſubſiſting in America, except Canada, are to be diſſolved. No Governor, no Council, no Aſſembly for the future! for as all the inhabitants of the Britiſh empire have (to uſe a metaphor) but *one fold*, they are to have but *one ſhepherd*. Boards of cuſtom and exciſe are to be eſtabliſhed in places thought the moſt convenient; and courts of juſtice poſſeſſing the ſame powers within their reſpective juriſdictions with thoſe of the King's Bench and Exchequer in England, are to be erected in the moſt centrical ſituations; and the mode of appeal, as here, is to be the Houſe of Lords. In ſhort, every regulation now exiſting, calculated to keep up a diſtinction, is to be removed. The acts of the American aſſemblies are to be entirely abrogated, and the law of England is to take place every where except in Canada. To prevent inconveniencies, againſt which the law of England does not always provide, an act is to be paſſed comprehending all the neceſſary and local regulations contained in the acts of the different municipal legiſlatures of America. In a few days all the particulars of this very important bill will be printed.

Yeſterday in the forenoon the Earl of Dartmouth went to Kew, and held a long conference with his Majeſty; at the ſame time ſeveral freſh diſpatches arrived at the Earl's office, which were laid before his Majeſty by his Lordſhip.

An evening paper ſays, authentic intelligence has been received, that General Schuyler had left a garriſon in Ticonderoga, and was in full march into the heart of Canada. The inhabitants of that province (at leaſt many of them) it is ſaid, have expreſſed a wiſh to join the American Confederacy. If the cloathing and arms from England arrive while General Schuyler is there, they will fall into the hands of the Provincials. General Carleton is at Montreal; but his force is ſo inconſiderable, that ſeveral of the friends of government here already confeſs they are in pain for Canada.

Lord Cavan, it is reported, is to go out to America as commander of the foreign mercenaries, which the Parliament are to take into their pay, the firſt week of the ſeſſions.

Wedneſday morning four large ſhips were taken into the tranſport ſervice, and are ordered to be got ready with all expedition, to carry over muſkets, &c. for the troops in America.

Since the very large exportation of proviſions from Ireland, butter is become a ſcarce article; ſo that the dealers now import it from Scotland, where it is bought up wholeſale at a cheaper rate than even in Ireland.

Among other new conſtructed implements of war, at Woolwich, deſigned for America, is a ſpreading mortar, which at one exploſion diſcharges at leaſt an hundred balls, all of which burſt and extend to an amazing degree.

WILLIAMSBURG, November 29.

By advices from the army we learn, that Col. Woodford arrived at Suffolk on the 25th inſtant; and that Col. Scott, with his detachment, had advanced within ſeven miles of the great bridge. He has taken ſeveral tory priſoners, particularly one Ives, who has been a very active perſon, and informed, that Lord Dunmore had withdrawn moſt of his troops from the bridge, which is only guarded by tories and ſlaves.

Several perſons lately from Norfolk inform, that Lord Dunmore was preparing barracks for his army near the diſtillery, and had begun to intrench between the two rope walks; and that ſeveral Scotch tories in that borough command black companies, who ſpeak, with much confidence, of beating us, with the odds of five to one.

The Committee of Safety of N. Carolina have offered Col. Woodford the aſſiſtance of their troops, who are now at Currituck, about a day's march from the great bridge.

By a gentleman from Norfolk we learn, that the priſon of that borough was burnt down laſt Sunday night, by ſome accident, but that the priſoners were all taken out ſafe. We alſo hear, that ſundry houſes in the environs of Norfolk had been ſet on fire by Lord Dunmore's order, to prevent our troops from occupying them.

Lord Dunmore's cruel policy begins at length to be diſcovered by the blacks, who have lately deſerted from him to a conſiderable number. When his Lordſhip firſt went down to Norfolk, he gave great encouragement to unwary Negroes, but, ſuch was his baſeneſs, ſome of them, it is confidently ſaid, he ſent to the Weſt-Indies, where theſe unfortunate creatures were diſpoſed of to defray his Lordſhip's expences; and others, ſuch as he took any diſlike to, he delivered up to their maſters, to be puniſhed. Since the troops under Col. Woodford's command began their march, Lord Dunmore iſſued a proclamation inviting the ſlaves of rebels, as he pleaſed to ſay, to repair to his ſtandard. A conſiderable number at firſt went to him, but upon their maſters taking the oath of allegiance, they were immediately told they muſt return. Some runaways, however, remained, but theſe were kept conſtantly employed in digging entrenchments in wet ground, till at length the ſeverity of their labour forced many of them to fly. Thoſe that were left behind have made ſeveral attempts to get off, but ſuch is the barbarous policy of this cruel man, he keeps theſe unhappy creatures not only againſt their will, but intends to place them in the front of the battle, to prevent their flying, in caſe of an engagement, which, from their utter ignorance of fire arms, he knows they will do.

Laſt Tueſday night a party of men, chiefly blacks, from a tender, came up to Mr. Benjamin Wells's, at Mulberry iſland, pillaged his houſe of every thing valuable, ſuch as bedding, wearing apparel, liquors, a watch, the ſtock of poultry, and carried off two negroe girls. They told Mrs. Wells, that they had orders to burn the houſe; which they would certainly have put in execution, had it not been for her earneſt entreaty to ſpare it that time, as ſhe had ſome ſick children in bed, who muſt periſh in the flames.

Dec. 1. Since Lord Dunmore's proclamation made its appearance here, it is ſaid he has recruited his army, in the counties of Princeſs Anne and Norfolk, to the amount of about 2000 men, including his black regiment, which is thought to be a conſiderable part, with this inſcription on their breaſts:—"Liberty to Slaves."—However, as the rivers will henceforth be ſtrictly watched, and every poſſible precaution taken, it is hoped others will be effectually prevented from joining thoſe his Lordſhip has already collected.

The army that went down laſt week, under command of Col. Woodford, to obſtruct Dunmore's progreſs of enliſting men in the lower counties, fell in with a party of 12 or 13 of Dunmore's friends, and made them all priſoners. Lieut. Col. Scott, with the advanced guard, upon his arrival at the Great Bridge, found the enemy entrenched there, and is ſaid a ſmart firing began by ſome of the riflemen, which was returned, and continued a conſiderable time on both ſides, but to what effect we know not. It is alſo ſaid, that Thurſday laſt was fixed upon by our troops to begin a general attack; they were healthy, in good ſpirits, and had a great proſpect of ſucceſs.

Some accounts from Norfolk are, that Dunmore's party has demoliſhed ſeveral houſes back of the town, and fortified themſelves; alſo, that Col. Hutchings, and ſome other gentlemen, their priſoners, had been removed to the ſhips, on account of the goal having been ſet on fire.

Nine Negroes (two of them women) who had been endeavouring to get to Norfolk in an open boat, and put aſhore on Point Comfort, were fired upon by ſome perſons in purſuit, taken, and brought here on Thurſday; two of the fellows are wounded, and it is expected the reſt will ſoon be made examples of.

Camp at Suffolk, Nov. 29. Col. Woodford having received intelligence, that two companies of militia were to aſſemble laſt Monday, by Lord Dunmore's orders, detached Col. Wells, with a party of volunteers, to put a ſtop to their proceedings, who had the good fortune to ſecure them both, with their orders from the Governor and his county Lieutenant, Col. Willoughby, copies of which you have incloſed; the other Captain's name is Stephen Wright, and his orders the ſame.—An expreſs from Col. Scott informs us, that he arrived at the great bridge yeſterday, at 12 o'clock, and had ſent out parties, who have ſecured all the boats. Some ſhot were exchanged between our advanced party and the enemy's ſentinels, one of whom was wounded, but made his eſcape. One man of Capt. Parker's company was killed dead on the ſpot, which is all the damage we ſuſtained. Col Scott deſcribes the fort erected at the bridge to be an unfiniſhed ſtockade, without any cannon yet mounted; and writes, that he propoſes to croſs the river early this morning, with part of the men, and to attack the enemy on both ſides at the ſame time, which moſt people think will ſucceed, with very little loſs on our ſide.—Lieutenant Stampford, on a ſcouring party the day before, ſtarted a camp of ſome blacks, who ran off. He called to them to ſurrender; but one of them preparing for battle, he ſhot him through the head with his rifle.

A Copy of the OATH extorted from the People of Norfolk *and* Princeſs Anne, *by Lord* Dunmore.

"We the inhabitants of ——, being fully ſenſible of the errors and guilt into which this colony hath been miſled, under colour of ſeeking redreſs of grievances, and that a ſett of factious men, ſtiling themſelves Committees, Conventions and Congreſſes, have violently, and under various pretences, uſurped the legiſlative and executive powers of government, and are thereby endeavouring to overturn our moſt happy conſtitution, and have incurred the guilt of actual rebellion againſt our moſt gracious Sovereign: We have therefore taken an oath abjuring their authority, and ſolemnly promiſing, in the preſence of Almighty God, to bear faith and true allegiance to his ſacred Majeſty George III. and that we will, to the utmoſt of our power and ability, ſupport, maintain and defend his crown and dignity againſt all traiterous attempts and conſpiracies whatever. And whereas armed bodies of men are collected in various parts of this colony, without any legal authority, we wiſh them to be informed that, however unwilling we ſhould be to ſhed the blood of our countrymen, we muſt, in diſcharge of our duty to God and the King, and in ſupport of the conſtitution and laws of our country, oppoſe their marching into this county, where their coming can anſwer no good end, but, on the contrary, muſt expoſe us to the ravages and horrors of a civil war; and, for that purpoſe, we are determined to take advantage of our happy ſituation, and will defend the paſſes into our country, and neighbourhood, *to the laſt drop of our blood.*

Copy of Lord Dunmore's orders to the Militia Captains.

IT being requiſite to raiſe a body of men in this county, for the immediate protection of the lives and properties of his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, inhabitants thereof, now expoſed to the lawleſs violence of thoſe who are meditating their deſtruction, and that of the moſt excellent conſtitution, under which they have hitherto enjoyed perfect tranquility, I require of you, therefore, to call together, at the moſt convenient place, the company of militia under your command, on Monday, the 27th inſtant, and draught out of it 15 young men, or more, capable to bear arms, to ſerve as ſoldiers for ſix months, and ſend them, with a liſt of their names, to me, in Norfolk, on or before Wedneſday next following. And although this meaſure is adopted merely for their own defence, I am willing, for the encouragement of ſuch perſons, to allow them the ſame pay and proviſions which his Majeſty's troops now have, with one guinea and a crown bounty money, in hand paid to them; and good cloathing, viz. a coat, waiſtcoat, breeches, and a hat, which you are hereby authoriſed to aſſure them of. Being alſo deſirous to ſtudy the inclinations, together with the intereſts of the people, under my government, you are deſired to return me the names of ſuch perſons as you think are proper to ſerve as officers, and are agreeable to the perſons they are to command.

Given under my hand, on board the William, the 24th day of November, 1775. (A copy)

To Capt. William Hodges.
In his abſence to his Lieutenant. DUNMORE.

SIR,

I AM now ordered, by his Excellency the Governor, to give you immediate notice to raiſe your company of militia with all the expedition you can, and march the ſame down to the ſtandard, in order to take the oath preſcribed by him, and to ſign his articles, which I have done myſelf. Am your humble ſervant,

(A copy) JOHN WILLOUGHBY.

To Capt. William Hodges.
Norfolk county, November 13, 1775.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13.

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, dated Sept. 4.

"All the United Provinces do wiſh heartily that a bleſſed Peace may ſoon be reſtored to your Colonies, on

honourable Terms, and ſo doth Germany, for Rice and Tobacco is riſen to ſuch a high Price that common People are not able to purchaſe either of thoſe Articles."

"From Wiſbaden we learn, that for theſe 50 Years paſt there was no ſuch Proſpect for Wine as there is now, the Grapes are almoſt ripe, and ſuch a Demand for Caſks that they are all bought up, even down to Holland, at a very high Price."

Extract of a letter from London, dated Sept. 20.

"You are quite right in thinking me narrow in my political notions: However, it is with pleaſure I can inform you my opinion is very different to what it was. I now ſee much clearer that the Americans are right,—than ever I did, when I ſaw them wrong. If I was now in Philadelphia, the firſt buſineſs I ſhould look after would be to join ſome company and learn the military exerciſe. The preſent miniſtry are certainly a ſett of the moſt abandoned wretches: I ſincerely wiſh all their diabolical ſchemes may be fruſtrated, and which I have not the leaſt doubt of, if wiſe and prudent meaſures are obſerved on your ſide. There are now in London *ten* for America for *one* againſt it.

"An aſſociation is now on foot in Spittalfields for learning the military exerciſe; upwards of 100 are joined in one company; they have been heard to ſay publicly, that they never intend to fight againſt America, but aim at another mark. I doubt not but before another opportunity offers to write to you, that 10,000 men will be under arms in this metropolis, in defence of your glorious cauſe."

The following LETTERS are publiſhed by order of the Hon. Continental Congreſs.

"*My dear General,* *Montreal, Nov.* 17.

"With great pleaſure I tranſmit you a letter from Col. Arnold for Gen. Waſhington, together with the copy of his letter to me. Col. Eaſton has ſix guns mounted on ſhore, three twelve pounders, one nine ditto, and two ſixes, at the Sorrel, and the two row gallies. Mr. Carlton, with his 11 ſail, has not yet been able to paſs him by. Indeed Eaſton has obliged him twice to weigh anchor, and remove higher up the river. I am making all diſpatch to attack him on my ſide, with field artillery mounted in batteaus. I have had great difficulty about the troops. I am afraid many of them will go home; however, depending on my good fortune, I hope to keep enough to give the final blow to miniſterial politics in this province, as I hope effectual meaſures will be taken to prevent their laying hold of it again.

"I muſt beg the boats may be ſent back, if poſſible, which take up the diſcharged men. Some of them might be left at the Point au Fere. I am exceedingly hurried, and have not done half my buſineſs with you. I ſhall eſtabliſh a poſt, which will ſet out next Monday for Ticonderoga. Will you appoint a Poſt Maſter there? May you enjoy better health. I am, &c.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY."

Ticonderoga, Nov. 22, 1775, 9 *o'clock*, P. M.

"SIR,

"I ſent off the expreſs about noon to day, who brought me your favour of the 9th. Since his departure, I received a letter from General Montgomery, incloſing a copy of one from Col. Arnold. Copies of both I do myſelf the honour to tranſmit you.

"If General Carleton had reached Quebec before Col. Arnold, it is probable the latter might have met with more difficulties than he expected, from the reinforcement the former carried with him, but I hope by this time that our troops are in barracks at Quebec.

"Col. Arnold's march does him great honour. Some future hiſtorian will make it the ſubject of admiration to his readers. I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

PH. SCHUYLER.

Nov. 23. The froſt has been ſo ſevere laſt night, that the lake, as far down towards Crown-Point as we can ſee, which is about three miles, is intirely cloſed.

The Hon. John Hancock, Eſq; &c. &c."

St. Maria, two leagues and a half from Point Levy, November 8, 1775.

"Dear Sir,

"Your favour of the 29th ult. I received at ten o'clock this morning, which gave me much pleaſure: I heartily congratulate you on your ſucceſs thus far: I think you have great reaſon to be apprehenſive for me, the time I mentioned to General Waſhington being ſo long ſince elapſed. I was not not then appriſed, or indeed apprehenſive of one half of the difficulties we had to encounter, of which I cannot at preſent give you a particular detail. Can only ſay we have hauled our batteaus up over falls, up rapid ſtreams, over carrying places, and marched through moraſſes, thick woods, and over mountains about three hundred and twenty miles, many of which we had to paſs ſeveral times to bring over our baggage. Theſe difficulties the ſoldiers have with the greateſt fortitude ſurmounted, and about two thirds of the detachment are happily arrived here, and within two days march, moſt of them in good health and high ſpirits.

"The other part, with Col. Enos, returned from the Dead River contrary to my expectation, he having orders to ſend back only the ſick, and thoſe that could not be furniſhed with proviſions. I wrote Gen. Schuyler the thirteenth of October, by an Indian I thought truſty, incloſed to my friend in Quebec, and as I have had no anſwer from either, and he pretends being taken at Quebec, I make no doubt he has betrayed his truſt, which I am confirmed in, as I find they have been ſome time appriſed of our coming to Quebec, and have deſtroyed all the canoes at Point Levy, to prevent our paſſing. This difficulty will be obviated by birch canoes, as we have about twenty of them, with forty Savages who have joined us, and profeſs great friendſhip, as well as the Canadians, by whom we have been very friendly received, and who will be able to furniſh us with a number of canoes.

I am informed by the French there are two frigates and ſeveral ſmall armed veſſels lying before Quebec, and a large ſhip or two lately arrived from Boſton; however, I propoſe croſſing the St. Lawrence as ſoon as poſſible, and if any opportunity offers of attacking Quebec with ſucceſs, ſhall embrace it, otherwiſe ſhall endeavour to join your army at Montreal. I ſhall as often as in my power adviſe you of my proceedings, and beg the favour of hearing from you by every opportunity.

The incloſed letter to his Excellency Gen. Waſhington, beg the favour of your forwarding by expreſs. I am very reſpectfully, dear Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Brig. Gen. Montgomery. BENE. ARNOLD.

P. S. Since my writing the above, I have ſeen a friend from Quebec, who informs me a frigate of 26 guns, and two tranſports, with 150 recruits, arrived from St. John's, Newfoundland, laſt Sunday, which, with the inhabitants who have been compelled to take up arms, amount to about 300 men. That the French and Engliſh inhabitants in general are on our ſide, and that the city are ſhort of proviſions; I ſhall endeavour to cut off their communication with the country, and make no doubt, if no more recruits arrive, to bring them to terms ſoon, or at leaſt keep them in cloſe quarters until your arrival here, which I wait with impatience, but if St. John's ſhould not have ſurrendered, and you can poſſibly ſpare a regiment this way, I think the city muſt of courſe fall into our hands.

B. ARNOLD.

"*Dear Sir,* *Point Levy, Nov.* 14, 1775.

"The foregoing is a copy of my laſt, by the two Indians you ſent by expreſs the 29th ult. who, I hear this moment, are taken five leagues above this, ſince which I have waited two or three days for the rear to come up, and in preparing ladders, &c. The wind has been ſo high theſe 3 nights, that I have not been able to croſs the river. I have near forty canoes ready; and, as the wind has moderated, I deſign croſſing this evening; the Hunter ſloop and Lizard frigate lie oppoſite to prevent us, but make no doubt I ſhall be able to avoid them. I this moment received the agreeable intelligence (via Sorrel) that you are in poſſeſſion of St. John's, and have inveſted Montreal. I can give no intelligence, ſave that the merchant ſhips are buſy day and night in loading, and four have already ſailed. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

B. ARNOLD."

From Cambridge we learn, that the Nancy Store Ship, Robert Hunter, Maſter, from London for Boſton, is taken by the Schooner Lee, Captain Manly; on board of which were found two Braſs Six-pounders, one Braſs 13 Inch Mortar, with a compleat Mortar-bed, and 300 empty ſhells; 2000 Muſkets with Bayonets, Scabbards and Steel Ram-rods; 2000 Cartouch-boxes, with Belts, Frogs, and tanned Leather Slings; 75 Carbines, with Bayonets, Scabbards, Steel Rammers, Cartouch-boxes, Belts and Frogs, and tanned Leather Slings; 31 Tons of Muſket Shot; 53 Kegs of Flints, and a large Quantity of Artillery and Laboratory Stores of all Kinds.

By Capt. Hervey, arrived here from St. Kitts, we learn, that on the 17th of October laſt a very hard gale of wind began at Baſſeterre, and continued for three days, during which a number of veſſels were drove aſhore at that place, Sandy-point, &c. many of them it was thought could not be got off, but happily no lives were loſt.

Captain Hervey alſo informs us, that on the firſt of November a terrible fire broke out in the town of St. George, in Grenada, which continued burning till the fifth, when all the houſes, except a few at a place called the Cannaſh, were conſumed, together with their proviſions. This account was confirmed and believed at St. Kitts, from whence they were ſending veſſels with neceſſaries for the relief of the unhappy ſufferers.

The following veſſels were at St. Vincents the beginning of November, viz.—Brig Two Friends, Capt. Inkſon; Brig Fancy, Captain Murdoch; and Captain Anderſon, belonging to Baltimore.

*** The New-York Poſt not arrived when this Paper went to Preſs.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands on JOSEPH PEMBERTON, of this City, Merchant, are deſired to bring or ſend their Accounts to the Subſcribers, or to one of them; and thoſe who are indebted to him are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment.

Philad. Twelfth-Month 12, 1775. JOHN REYNELL, SAMUEL MILES, JOSHUA HOWELL, HENRY DRINKER, } Aſſignees.

TO BE SOLD, by the ſaid ASSIGNEES,

A Parcel of choice old MADEIRA WINES,

In Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter-caſks. ‡

IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

MATTHIAS LANDENBERGER,

In Water-ſtreet, a few Doors below Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

MUSCOVADO SUGAR, Coffee, Cotton, Piemento, Cocoa, and Jamaica HIDES. ‖ 6 W.

Preſently TO BE LETT, within leſs than eight miles of Philadelphia, and may be entered on the beginning of April,

A WELL ACCOMMODATE PLANTATION, conſiſting of about 140 acres of good plough land, and watered meadow, beſides woodland; the rent is 50l. currency; it has a good houſe of four rooms, garrets and cellar, and all neceſſary out-houſes. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. JOHN ROSS, Merchant, in Philadelphia, at his houſe, in Penn-ſtreet.

JOHN GREEN,

Late of this City, Grocer, being ſome Time ſince embarked for IRELAND,

HATH duly impowered the Subſcriber to tranſact ſuch of his Buſineſs as he hath left unſettled: Thoſe Perſons, therefore, who are indebted to the ſaid John Green, are requeſted to pay off their Accounts, Bonds, &c. to JOHN DRINKER, in Front-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the City Vendue-ſtore, Philadelphia. ¶

Philadelphia, December 9, 1775.

ALL perſons having any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN ADAMS, late of the Diſtrict of Southwark, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, by the 24th inſtant, in order that they may be ſettled and paid; and all perſons who are indebted to the ſaid deceaſed's eſtate, are deſired immediately to come and pay the ſubſcriber,

† CATHARINE ADAMS, Adminiſtratrix.

Cheſter, December 9, 1775.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

ON Thurſday, the 7th inſtant, at night, was broke open, the office of the ſubſcriber, in Cheſter, and a bundle of paper money, containing 37l. conſiſting chiefly of Maryland and Pennſylvania currency, and ſome more looſe caſh, ſuppoſed in the whole to make upwards of Forty Pounds, ſtolen away; among the money are ſeveral Maryland Eight and Six Dollar bills, and two or more Fifty Shilling Pennſylvania bills, and divers ſmaller bills of each province. Whoever takes up the thief, and ſecures the money for me, ſhall have the above reward, or in proportion for as much caſh as ſhall be ſecured, and Ten Pounds for the thief or thieves only, on conviction, paid by

† ELISHA PRICE.

THE Time of an Engliſh Servant Girl to be diſpoſed of, hath between three and four years to ſerve; ſold for no reaſon but not being uſed to the work where ſhe now lives, and will beſt ſuit in the country. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

Philadelphia, December 13, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber returns his hearty thanks to his friends in particular, and the public in general, for their paſt and generous favours, and begs leave to inform them that he has removed from the houſe he formerly lived at (the ſign of the Pennſylvania Farmer) to the ſign of the Bull & Dog, oppoſite the Jerſey-market, in Market-ſtreet, where he will open, on Wedneſday next, a TAP of Meſſieurs HARE and Company's beſt DRAUGHT and BOTTLED AMERICAN PORTER, which the public may depend ſhall be ſerved them in the greateſt purity and goodneſs. He hopes therefore for the continuance of their cuſtom, and that of all the Sons of American Liberty, which ſhall ever be gratefully acknowledged by their humble ſervant,

¶ JOSEPH PRICE.

BY Virtue of an Order of Orphan's Court for the County of Philadelphia, will be ſold by public Vendue, on Saturday, the 30th day of December inſtant, on the Premiſes, a Meſſuage or Tenement, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Frederick Townſhip, in the ſaid County, containing about 150 Acres; bounded on the Eaſt by Thomas Maybury's Land, on the North by Land of Andrew Young and Richard Weiſs, on the Weſt and South by ſaid Maybury's Land; late the Eſtate of John Smith, deceaſed. The Sale to begin about 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon. Attendance will be given at the Time and Place of Sale, by JACOB DETWEILER, and ANDREW OHL, Adminiſtrators. *December* 11, 1775. ‡

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the ſecond day of December, 1775, from the ſubſcriber, living in Front-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia, an apprentice lad, named *John Barrot*, by trade a ſhoemaker, between 19 and 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, remarkably well ſet, long brown hair, tied behind, much freckled in the face; had on a caſtor hat, brown cloth coat, claret coloured cloth jacket, red under ditto, two homeſpun check ſhirts, good leather breeches, two pair yarn ſtockings, one white the other grey, and coarſe ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and brings him to his ſaid maſter, ſhall receive the above reward, and the favour will be gratefully acknowledged by

† JACOB BELL.

Philadelphia, December 11, 1775.

STRAYED away from a lot in the Northern Liberties, on the night of the 27th of November laſt, a dark grey MARE, with a ſwitch tail, her mane long and hanging on both ſides, has been galled with a ſaddle ſome time ago, branded with the letter H on her near ſhoulder, and the letter C on her near buttock, trots in her common gait, has no ſhoes on, was very poor when ſhe went away. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to Mr. LEE's ſtable, in Black-horſe-alley, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward. †

Philadelphia, December 12, 1775.

THREE Silver WATCHES, ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen, are now in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber. The owners deſcribing them, and paying the charges, may have them again. JAMES DELAPLAINE.

PETER STRETCH,

At his ſtore, the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, a few doors below Second-ſtreet, hath ſtill on hand,

A NEAT aſſortment of ſuperfine broadcloths, and trimmings; double milled drabs, ſuitable for great coats, from 16s. to 40s. per yard; brown, ſcarlet, claret, blue, mixed, and drab coloured Bath coatings, from 12s. 6d. to 28s. per yard; ſpotted velvets; thickſets; white hair pluſh; blue, black and drab coloured all cotton corderoys; beſt four thread black and drab coloured ſtocking breeches; Quakers beſt black paduaſoys, at 20s. per yard; poliſhed ſteel buttons, with plain or pierced borders, and white or yellow rims; embroidered buttons, worked in tambour, upon a variety of faſhionable cloths. The above goods will be ſold at the prices goods of the ſame quality have uſually been ſold for in this city, for caſh only. 6 W.

Imported (agreeable to the reſolves of the Continental Congreſs) and now ſelling cheap, for ready money, by

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

At his Store, in Market-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A LARGE and neat Aſſortment of Merchandize; among which are, Iriſh linens, fine broadcloths, velverets, and hair pluſh; nankeens, bed bunts, moreens, cotton counterpanes, drawboys, men and womens worſted hoſe, womens ſilk and worſted mitts, cambricks and lawns, table cloths, camblets, calimancoes, worſted damaſks, ſhaloons, durants and tammies, knit breeches patterns, muſlins, calicoes, ſilk handkerchiefs, printed ditto, ſewing ſilks, Scotch and coloured threads, mens black ſilk neckcloths, black taffety, mode, ell wide and ½ yard perſians, beaver and felt hats, nutmegs, cinnamon, alſpice, paſteboards, Dilworth's ſpelling books, playing cards, knives and forks, pewter baſons, plates, ſpoons, &c. Beſt Engliſh ſtarch, fine ſeine twine, with a variety of other goods.

Alſo, a ſtrong Negroe wench, and the time of an Engliſh ſervant maid, who has between 3 and 4 years to ſerve, fit for town or country.

N. B. He receives goods to ſell at vendue as uſual, and next Friday, at one o' clock in the afternoon, at his vendue ſtore, the upper end of Second-ſtreet, will begin the ſale of a large aſſortment of goods. 6 w.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1775.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A TREATISE OF FORTIFICATION, in the Manner now practiſed in Europe: Likewiſe that made uſe of in America the late War. With an Edition of Geometry. The whole to be illuſtrated with 32 Copper-plates. By THOMAS HANSON.

CONDITIONS.

1ſt. The Work to be publiſhed in a Series of Numbers, printed in Quarto, with the ſame Letter as the Pruſſian Evolutions.

2d. Each Number to contain eight Pages, and a Copper-plate or Plates, that they demonſtrate.

3d. One Number to be delivered to the Subſcribers every two Weeks.

4th. The Price to Subſcribers will be Six-pence per Number, to be paid at delivering thereof.

5th. As ſoon as a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers approves of theſe Conditions, the Work will be engraved and put to the Preſs. And, it is thought, the firſt Number may be publiſhed in three Weeks Time.

Subſcriptions are received by the Printers hereof; Mr. John Dunlap, Printer, in Market-ſtreet; Captain William Bradford, at the London Coffee-houſe; Mr. John Douglaſs M'Dougall, Book-binder, Cheſtnut-ſtreet; and by the Author, in Elfreth's-alley, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. The Pruſſian Evolutions are publiſhed this Day, and now delivering out by the Author.

Talbot County, Maryland, October 30, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the night of 21ſt inſt. a man and woman, convicts, viz. *William Manly*, a well made man, 5 feet 8 inches high, 25 or 30 years of age, with black hair cut ſhort, of a ſurly bad countenance, is a labourer, and underſtands horſes; had on, when he went away, a ſhort blue coat, about half worn, and either a light coloured ſpotted jean, or a brown cloth jacket, flannel drawers, ſtrong ſelf-grey knit ſtockings, and ſtrong Engliſh made ſhoes; is an impudent active fellow, and ſpeaks the North of England dialect. *Anne Wilſon*, who calls herſelf the aforeſaid *Manly*'s wife, is a thin looking woman, 5 feet 2 inches high, about 40 or 45 years of age, ſpeaks the ſame dialect as *Manly*, and is in a tolerable good working dreſs. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above convicts, ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive, if taken in this province, Forty Shillings for the man, and Twenty Shillings for the woman; and if taken up out of this province, Three Pounds for the man, and Two Pounds for the woman. They ſtole, and took with them, a frying-pan, a copper tea-kettle, ſeveral Iriſh linen ſhirts, and ſundry proviſions, &c. There is reaſon to believe they have got a falſe paſs, and are making for Philadelphia; they were ſeen near Queen's-Town, in Queen-Anne's county, on Sunday, the 22d inſtant, about noon, and at Warwick, in Cæcil county, on Wedneſday morning following.

¶ JAMES BRADDOCK.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR 1776.

In CONGRESS, *December* 7, 1775.

WE the Delegates of the Thirteen United Colonies in North-America, have taken into our moſt ſerious conſideration a Proclamation iſſued from the Court of St. James's, on the Twenty-third Day of Auguſt laſt. The name of Majeſty is uſed to give it a ſanction and influence; and, on that account, it becomes a matter of importance to wipe off, in the name of the people of theſe United Colonies, the aſperſions which it is calculated to throw upon our cauſe; and to prevent, as far as poſſible, the undeſerved puniſhments, which it is deſigned to prepare for our friends.

We are accuſed of "forgetting the allegiance which "we owe to the power that has protected and ſuſtained us." Why all this ambiguity and obſcurity in what ought to be ſo plain and obvious, as that he who runs may read it? What allegiance is it that we forget? Allegiance to Parliament? We never owed—we never owned it. Allegiance to our King? our words have ever avowed it—our conduct has ever been conſiſtent with it. We condemn, and, with arms in our hands—a reſource which freemen will never part with—we oppoſe the claim and exerciſe of unconſtitutional powers, to which neither the Crown or Parliament were ever entitled. By the Britiſh Conſtitution, our beſt inheritance, rights, as well as duties, deſcend upon us: We cannot violate the latter by defending the former: We ſhould act in diametrical oppoſition to both, if we permitted the claims of the Britiſh Parliament to be eſtabliſhed, and the meaſures purſued in conſequence of thoſe claims to be carried into execution among us. Our ſagacious anceſtors provided mounds againſt the inundation of tyranny and lawleſs power on one ſide, as well as againſt that of faction and licentiouſneſs on the other. On which ſide has the breach been made? Is it objected againſt us by the moſt inveterate and the moſt uncandid of our enemies, that we have oppoſed any of the juſt prerogatives of the Crown, or any legal exertion of thoſe prerogatives? Why, then, are we accuſed of forgetting our allegiance?—We have performed our duty: We have reſiſted in thoſe caſes, in which the right to reſiſt is ſtipulated as expreſly, on our part, as the right to govern is, in other caſes, ſtipulated on the part of the Crown. The breach of allegiance is removed from our reſiſtance, as far as tyranny is removed from legal government.

It is alledged that "we have proceeded to an open and "avowed rebellion." In what does this rebellion conſiſt? It is thus deſcribed—"Arraying ourſelves in hoſtile "manner to withſtand the execution of the Law, and "traiterouſly preparing, ordering and levying war "againſt the King." We know of no laws binding upon us, but ſuch as have been tranſmitted to us by our anceſtors, and ſuch as have been conſented to by ourſelves or our repreſentatives elected for that purpoſe. What laws, ſtampt with theſe characters, have we withſtood? We have indeed defended them; and we will riſque every thing, do every thing, and ſuffer every thing in their defence. To ſupport our laws, and our liberties eſtabliſhed by our laws, we have prepared, ordered, and levied war: But is this traiterouſly, or againſt the King? We view him as the Conſtitution repreſents him: That tells us he can do no wrong. The cruel and illegal attacks, which we oppoſe, have no foundation in the royal authority. We will not, on our part, loſe the diſtinction between the King and his Miniſters: Happy it would have been for ſome former Princes, had it been always preſerved on the part of the Crown!

Beſides all this we obſerve, on this part of the proclamation, that "rebellion" is a term undefined and unknown in the law. It might have been expected that a proclamation, which, by the Britiſh conſtitution, has no other operation than merely that of enforcing what is already law, would have had a known legal baſis to have reſted upon. A correſpondence between the inhabitants of Great-Britain and their brethren in America produced, in better times, much ſatisfaction to individuals, and much advantage to the public. By what criterion ſhall one, who is unwilling to break off this correſpondence, and is, at the ſame time, anxious not to expoſe himſelf to the dreadful conſequences threatened in this proclamation—by what criterion ſhall he regulate his conduct? He is admoniſhed not to carry on correſpondence with the perſons now in rebellion in the colonies. How ſhall he aſcertain who are in rebellion, and who are not? He conſults the law to learn the nature of the ſuppoſed crime; the law is ſilent upon the ſubject. This, in a a country where it has been often ſaid, and formerly with juſtice, that the government is by law and not by men, might render him perfectly eaſy. But proclamations have been ſometimes dangerous engines in the hands of thoſe in power. Information is commanded to be given to one of the Secretaries of State of all perſons, "who "ſhall be found carrying on correſpondence with the per-"ſons in rebellion, in order to bring to condign puniſh-"ment the authors, perpetrators or abettors of ſuch "dangerous deſigns." Let us ſuppoſe, for a moment, that ſome perſons in the colonies are in rebellion, and that thoſe, who carry on correſpondence with them, might learn, by ſome rule, which Britains are bound to know, how to diſcriminate them: Does it follow that all correſpondence with them deſerves to be puniſhed? It might have been intended to appriſe them of their danger, and to reclaim them from their crimes. By what law does a correſpondence with a criminal transfer or communicate his guilt? We know that thoſe who aid and adhere to the King's enemies, and thoſe, who correſpond with them in order to enable them to carry their deſigns into effect, are criminal in the eye of the law. But the law goes no farther. Can proclamations, according to the principles of reaſon and juſtice and the conſtitution, go farther than the law?

But, perhaps, the principles of reaſon and juſtice and the conſtitution will not prevail: Experience ſuggeſts to us the doubt: If they ſhould not, we muſt reſort to arguments drawn from a very different ſource. We, therefore, in the name of the people of theſe United Colonies, and by authority, according to the pureſt maxims of repreſentation derived from them, declare, that whatever puniſhment ſhall be inflicted upon any perſons in the power of our enemies, for favouring, aiding or abetting the cauſe of American liberty, ſhall be retaliated in the ſame kind and the ſame degree upon thoſe, in our power, who have favoured, aided or abetted, or ſhall favour, aid or abet the ſyſtem of miniſterial oppreſſion. The eſſential difference between our cauſe and that of our enemies might juſtify a ſeverer puniſhment: The law of retaliation will unqueſtionably warrant one equally ſevere.

We mean not, however, by this declaration, to occaſion or to multiply puniſhments: Our ſole view is to prevent them. In this unhappy and unnatural controverſy, in which Britons fight againſt Britons and the deſcendants of Britons, let the calamities immediately incident to a civil war ſuffice. We hope additions will not, from wantonneſs, be made to them on one ſide: We ſhall regret the neceſſity, if laid under the neceſſity, of making them on the other.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

The Theory on which the Practice of making SALT-PETRE *is founded.* [*See this Paper of November* 29, 1775.]

NATURE, properly ſpeaking, is the Salt-Petre-maker, and the proceſs uſed by us, or any others, is only *to get* or *extract* it from the holes and corners, dirt and rubbiſh, in which ſhe is pleaſed to hide it.

The natural generating cauſe of Salt-Petre is a ſecret. It is ſufficient for us to know, that certain materials put together, or accidentally meeting ſo, will become impregnated therewith, and the more ſo, as they are concealed from the rain: But whether ſuch materials *generate* it, or only form a convenient lodgment for, or in which the air may depoſit it, or whether the air itſelf reſting on ſuch bodies congeals and fixes thereto, as water is fixt into ice, ſeems at preſent unknown.

The earth in the ſtreets and fields would be found to have Salt-Petre, did not the rain waſh it out as faſt as it comes. And this and no other is the reaſon why cellars, ſheds, ſtables, &c. where the rain is excluded, are proper places to expect Salt-Petre from.

When the water is poured on the earth in the tubs, according to the direction given in this paper of November 29, the reaſon is, that if ſuch earth contains any Salt-Petre it will be diſſolved by the water, and drawn off with it; and having by this firſt proceſs got it out of the earth into the water, it is next to be got out of the water by boiling the water away. Wherefore, when we *make* Salt-Petre, we do no more than change its ſituation, and give it a more agreeable dreſs.

THOMAS PRYOR,
THOMAS PAIN.

The following gentlemen have tried the method given in this paper of November 29, for making Salt-Petre in private families, and ſucceeded, viz. Mr. William Brown, Front-ſtreet, Southwark—cellar earth. Capt. William Davis, Second-ſtreet—ſweeping of his cellar. Mr. Andrew Porter, Union-ſtreet. Mr. Jonathan Goſtelowe, Front-ſtreet—rubbiſh from an out-houſe. Mr. Jeſſe Cullum, Abington—earth from under a barn. Mr. Hugh Howell, Market-ſtreet—earth from a ſhed. Mr. Charles Pryor, Union-ſtreet—earth from under a ſtable floor. Mr. James Sutter, Strawberry-alley—cellar earth. Mr. William Maris, Water-ſtreet—cellar earth. Maſter Sam. Bryan, a youth of about 13 years, half a pound of Salt-Petre.

N. B. If the lye does not produce Salt-Petre according to expectation, when ſet out to cool, boil more of it away, and ſet it out again. The gentler it boils towards the laſt the better, becauſe the common ſalt and foulneſs ſettles the eaſier. If the lye is thick and glutinous, filter it; our method of filtering is, tie a piece of coarſe cloth oven a baſon or mug, &c. ſo looſely that it bags a little into it, put a ſheet of coarſe paper over the cloth, pour on the lye, and let it filter gently through. If the lye is too thick to filter, put warm water to it. The clearer the liquor is, the finer the Salt-Petre will be.

Although in our firſt experiment we made uſe of plates to cool the lye in, we have ſince found that deeper things are better; becauſe, as the common ſalt and foulneſs ſettles before the Salt-Petre begins to form, it will in deeper things form itſelf above the ſediment; whereas in ſhallow things they entangle with each other.

Lancaſter, December 4, 1775.

ABOUT 5 or 6 months ago, was delivered to me a quarto bible, one hat, two ſhirts, and a pair of ſtockings, in a bag, to be carried up to Lancaſter, but without any direction or letter. The names of Robert and Mary M'Clintock are wrote in the beginning of the book. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take them away.

¶ FREDERICK SHEAFFER.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, on Sunday, the 12th of November laſt, a Dutch ſervant man, named ISAAC LEVAN, about 20 years of age, 5 feet high, dark brown hair, black complexion, large noſe and heavy eye-brows, and the toe next to the great toe of both feet leans on the great toe nail, ſpeaks bad Engliſh, and ſtutters ſomewhat in his ſpeech; had on, when he went away, a dark drab coloured coat, with large white metal buttons, a mixed coloured under jacket, patched before with blue cloth, tow ſhirt and trowſers, blue and white ſtockings, much worn, old ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM BYERS. ‖4w.

CAME to William Porter's, living on William Logan's place, between the Riſing Sun and Germantown, the beginning of October laſt, a black and white old COW that is dry. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. WILLIAM PORTER. ¶

Glouceſter County, New-Jerſey, November 20, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of HENRY WOOD, late of Waterford townſhip, in the county of Glouceſter, and Weſtern Diviſion of the province of New-Jerſey, Eſq; deceaſed, are requeſted to meet at the houſe of the ſubſcriber (one of the Execut. &c. of the ſaid deceaſed) in the townſhip of Waterford aforeſaid, on the 18th day of December next, and ſettle their ſeveral engagements to the ſaid eſtate, if not diſcharged before that time, in order to prevent further trouble; and all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to attend at the time aforeſaid, with their accounts properly atteſted, in order to ſettlement and diſcharge.

¶ MARY WOOD, Executrix.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of an Engliſh SERVANT Man, has upwards of three Years to ſerve, is very capable of teaching the Manual Exerciſe and moſt of the uſeful Manœuvres, particularly Plattoon and Street-Firing, has been employed in teaching a Company of Militia, and has acted ſome time as Fugal-man to one of the Battalions in this City. Likewiſe the Time of an Iriſh Servant Girl, who has near two Years to ſerve, can ſpin, and is very capable of doing any Kind of Houſe-work. Enquire of the Printers. *Philad. Nov.* 21, 1775. ¶

Cheſter, November 7, 1775.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on the 23d day of October laſt, a certain *Frances Lyons*, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant, ſhe is of a darkiſh complexion, and middle ſize. Likewiſe a Negroe man, on the 29th, who calls himſelf *Cuff Dicks*, and ſays he belongs to Mark Bird, Eſq; in Berks county. Their maſters (if any they have) are deſired to come, pay the charges, in three weeks from this date, otherwiſe they will be diſcharged, on paying their fees, by

¶ JOEL WILLIS, Goaler.

THOMAS DORSEY, from his preſent Engagements, is under the Neceſſity of cloſing his Accounts; and as Gentlemen from the Country will lie under Difficulty in finding him, they are requeſted to call on Mr. BENEDICT DORSEY, Merchant, in Third-ſtreet, oppoſite the Work-houſe, who is impowered to receive the Balances due him, and expects thoſe indebted will not give him any unneceſſary Trouble. ¶

LAST night was broke open the houſe of the ſubſcriber, at Greenwich-point Ferry, oppoſite Glouceſter, and was ſtolen, two ſilver halfpint Canns, marked I. M. S. in a cypher on the front part; alſo, nine ſilver Table Spoons, ſome marked A. M. R. R. R. others I. S. and I. M. and about Seven Pounds in caſh, one Four Dollar Continental Bill, one Twenty and Ten ſhilling Pennſylvania Bills, the other in Engliſh Shillings and Quarter Dollars; the other in ſmalls Bills, unknown; and an old worked Pocket-Book, with ſome Accounts and Letters in it. All Silverſmiths, and other perſons, are deſired to ſtop the above articles if offered to ſale, and the perſon that brought them, and whoever ſhall apprehend the thief or thieves, or give information, ſo as the goods may be had again and thieves brought to juſtice, ſhall have TEN POUNDS, and for the Goods only FIVE POUNDS reward, paid by

Nov. 7. ‡ RICHARD RENSHAW.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, laſt night, in Straſburg townſhip, Lancaſter county, a Dutch indented ſervant man, named *Anthony Henry Knaigbler*, about 25 years of age or upwards, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, is a ſtrong well made fellow, freſh complexion, light brown hair, has been ſome time in the Pruſſian ſervice, ſtops in his ſpeech, and has very little Engliſh; had on, and took with him, one grey hunting ſhirt and trowſers, four hemp ſhirts, one aſh coloured linſey waiſtcoat, one drugget jacket, of the ſame colour, one cotton ſtriped jacket, without ſleeves, two pair of trowſers, one flax the other tow, one felt hat, blue ſtockings, one pair of ſhoes, tied with ſtraps, &c. He got alſo a promiſſory note with him, payable by Paul Trout unto Jacob Kern on the firſt of April next. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal of this province, or elſewhere, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

November 6, 1775. JOHN CARPENTER. ¶

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in North-Wales, in the county of Philadelphia, on Saturday night laſt, A Sorrel MARE, between 15 and 16 hands high, has a ſtar in her forehead, and a ſnip, three years old laſt ſpring, ſhod before, paces and trots well, her mane newly trimmed, and the hair round her fetlocks remarkably ſhort; ſhe had a colt laſt ſpring, and may have ſome milk in her udder. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, or THREE POUNDS for the mare alone, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

November 20, 1775. JACOB HOYSLER. ¶

Philadelphia, November 11, 1775.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, above the Barracks, juſt oppoſite the ſign of the Rainbow, the 4th of laſt month, a black MARE, between 12 and 13 hands high, about 12 or 13 years old, has a ſtar in her forehead, trots and paces naturally. Alſo ſtolen, laſt night, between 6 and 7 o'clock, another black MARE, half-blooded, with an old Saddle and Bridle, is dull of courage, about 4 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, has a ſtar in her forehead, a navel gall on her back, and on her left hind foot the hoof was broke, which being broke off is now ſhorter than the other; ſhe trots altogether. Whoever takes up the thieves with the ſaid mares, ſo that the owner may have them again, and the thieves be brought to juſtice, ſhall have for the firſt mentioned mare and thief *Forty Shillings*, and for the laſt mentioned, together with the thief, *Six Pounds*, and for the mare alone *Three Pounds*; or for the firſt mare alone *Twenty Shillings*, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ PETER SUMMER.

Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, Nov. 14, 1775.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, ſome weeks ago, ſeven CATTLE, a red Steer, a brindled one, and a black one, with white on his back and belly, and a red Heifer, with a bit off her tail, all 3 years old; and three year old Steers, laſt ſpring, one has a white face, all except one or two of the largeſt marked with a crop and a ſlit in the off ear, and two halfpennies out of the near ear. Any perſon informing me of them, ſo that I may get them, ſhall be ſufficiently rewarded by JOB RUSTON. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the Goal of Glouceſter, on the 10th day of this inſtant November, a certain *Henry Anderſon*, is about 5 feet 10 inches high, down look, dark complexion, black hair, a little ſtoop ſhouldered, dark hollow eyed; ſays he was born in the Highlands of York; had on, when he went away, a half-worn beaver hat, a brown coatee, two jackets, one a red and white ſtripe, the other an old duffil, old white ticken breeches, blue ſtockings, half-ſoaled ſhoes, and odd buckles; he takes ſnuff, and has a china ſnuff-box, broke on the top. Whoever takes him up and brings him to Glouceſter Goal, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ RICHARD JOHNSON, Goaler.

Exeter townſhip, Berks County, November 6, 1775.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh indented ſervant boy, named *Michael Gorman*, he is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, has a large noſe, ſandy hair, grey eyes, and ſome red in them; he is a great lover of any kind of ſtrong liquor, is an artful ſly fellow, and very active in a ſmith's ſhop, is about 18 years of age; had on, when he went away, a new felt hat, homeſpun ſhirt, blue jacket, with ſleeves, one blue under ditto, ſtriped trowſers, half worn ſhoes, two ſorts of buckles, half worn milled ſtockings. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

¶ ABRAHAM LEVAN.

All perſons are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

Lancaſter, November 7, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away on the 5th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, in the borough of Lancaſter, a Negroe man named BOB, *about* 5 *feet* 8 *inches high,* 26 *or* 27 *years of age, a well made ſtout fellow, this country born. Had on when he went away, a drab coloured coatee, elk-ſkin breeches, Germantown ſtockings, and good ſhoes. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negroe in any goal out of this county, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by* GEORGE MOORE, *Tavern-keeper.* ¶

*** *It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards Fort-Pitt, as his former maſter Daniel Elliot followed the Indian trade, with whom he hath been frequently there. He ſerved ſome time with John Miller, near Carliſle.*

October 25, 1775.

MADE his Eſcape, this Morning, from a deputed Conſtable, a certain *David Cunningham*; he is about 5 Feet 5 or 6 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, and grey Eyes, much pitted with the Small-pox; his Clothes uncertain. Whoever apprehends ſaid *Cunningham*, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, paid by THOMAS SHARP.

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December 20, 1775. NUMB. 2452.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA.

PURSUANT to the Act of Aſſembly for emitting £ 150,000 on Loan, the Truſtees have attended at their Office, in Philadelphia, on Tueſdays and Wedneſdays in every Week ſince the Firſt of September laſt, in order to receive the Quotas and Intereſt then due from all Mortgagers in this Office, notwithſtanding which, many of them have not yet diſcharged their Payments due as aforeſaid.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS THEREFORE GIVEN, That the Truſtees will continue to attend, for the ſame Purpoſe, three Months longer, on Tueſdays and Wedneſdays, at their OFFICE, at the Houſe of SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE, in Third-Street, in the City of Philadelphia; after which Time, the Borrowers in Arrear will pleaſe to obſerve the following Extract from the Act of Aſſembly abovementioned, viz.——"If Default ſhall be made or ſuffered, "in Payment of any Part of the Mortgage Monies "aforeſaid, whether of the Principal or Intereſt, "which the Mortgagors, their Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, ſhould or ought to pay, "according to the Days of Payment aforeſaid, in "their reſpective Deeds of Mortgage ſpecified, the "ſaid Truſtees, after ſix Months, next following "ſuch Default made as aforeſaid, ſhall iſſue their "Precept to the Sheriff of the County where the "mortgaged Premiſes ſhall lie, commanding him to "enter upon the Meſſuages, Lands, Rents and Hereditaments, reſpectively in the Deeds of Mortgage "ſpecified, and the ſame, or ſuch Part thereof as "ſhall be ſufficient to diſcharge and ſatisfy the Mortgage Monies, with the Intereſt thereof, and Coſts "accruing on the Sale, to ſell, on the Premiſes, by "public Auction or Vendue, and convey to the higheſt Bidder, after at leaſt thirty Days public Notice "given of ſuch Sale, by advertiſing them in the "Newſpapers, and by affixing Advertiſements in ſome "of the moſt public Places in the County; and out "of the Monies ariſing by ſuch Sale, to raiſe the "principal Sums due, and to become due, with the "Intereſt, Coſts and Charges accrued, returning the "Overplus, if any, to the Owners of ſuch Lands and "Hereditaments; and alſo to pay and deliver the "ſaid principal Sums and Intereſt to the ſaid Truſtees, "for the Uſe of the Province; which ſaid Precept, "the ſaid Sheriff is hereby enjoined and required "fully and impartially to execute."

Philadelphia, December 5, 1775.

Cheſter County, Twelfth-Month 13, 1775.

To be ſold by public vendue, on the 20th day of the First-Month next, at the houſe of Joſeph Gibbons, in Weſt-town, the following articles, viz.

A WEAVER's LOOM, Slays and Geers, with other utenſils fitting to carry on the weaving buſineſs; alſo a ſtove, and ſome wearing apparel, mall and wedges, pitching axe, &c. likewiſe a ſilver watch, with ſundry other articles; late the effects of Francis Miller; attached for the uſe of the ſaid Miller's creditors, and ſold by GEORGE ASHBRIDGE, THOMAS TAYLOR, and CALEB JAMES, Auditors.

N. B. All perſons that have any demands againſt ſaid *Miller*, are deſired to give their attendance, at the houſe of Jacob James, in G ſhen, on the 27th day of ſaid month, in order to bring in their accounts, that the dividend may be adjuſted by ſaid Auditors. † 5 W.

Reading, December 12, 1775.

To be ſold by private ſale, and to be entered on the firſt day of April next,

AN acre and one quarter, or thereabouts, of land, whereon is erected a large commodious two ſtory meſſuage or tenement, with three rooms on each ſtory, ſtone ſtable, ſhed, and convenient barn, yard, garden, young bearing orchard, a never-failing well of good ſpring water. The ſaid premiſes are ſituate 7 miles from the city of Philadelphia, on the Germantown road, convenient for a tavern, ſtore, or gentleman's ſeat, the former of which is now kept by Jacob Kommerer. For terms of ſale apply to Peter Miller, Eſq; in Third-ſtreet, Mr. John Keppele, Merchant, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to Mr. Martin Shawecker, on Cheſtnut-hill.

‡ PETER WITHINGTON.

Philadelphia, December 13, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, laſt Sunday evening, from on board the ſhip Neptune, lying at Plumſtead's wharff, Robert Collings, maſter, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Timothy Holland*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, round full face, wears his own hair tied behind, about 25 years of age; had on, and took with him, a round felt hat, bound with black binding, a light coloured coating ſurtout coat, blue cloth coat and waiſtcoat, olive coloured ſtriped corderoy breeches, white ſtockings and old ſhoes, one of them has a ſlit in the upper leather, and braſs buckles. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or if taken 20 miles from Philadelphia, Forty Shillings and reaſonable charges, by applying to JOHN BROWN, Merchant, below the Drawbridge, or ſaid maſter on board. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, about the firſt of October laſt, a red two years old BULL, with one of his ears marked. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. SAMUEL HUNT. †

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

PHILADELPHIA, December 20.

A LETTER from General LEE *to General* BURGOYNE.

DEAR SIR, *Camp on Proſpect Hill, Dec.* 1, 1775.

AS I am juſt informed you are ready to embark for England, I cannot refrain from once more treſpaſſing on your patience. An opportunity is now preſented of immortalizing yourſelf as the Saviour of your country. The whole Britiſh empire ſtands tottering on the brink of ruin, and you have it in your power to prevent the fatal cataſtrophe, but it will admit of no delay. For heaven's ſake avail yourſelf of the precious moment; put an end to the deluſion; exert the voice of a brave, virtuous citizen, and tell the people at home that they muſt reſcind all their impolitic, iniquitous, tyrannical, murderous acts; that they muſt overturn the whole frantic ſyſtem, or that they are undone. You aſk me, in your letter, if it is independence at which the Americans aim? I anſwer no, the idea never entered a ſingle American's head, until a moſt intolerable oppreſſion forced it upon them. All they required was to remain maſters of their own property, and be governed by the ſame equitable laws which they had enjoyed from the firſt formation of the Colonies. The ties of connection, which bound them to their Parent Country, were ſo dear to them, that he who would have ventured to have touched them, would have been conſidered as the moſt impious of mortals; but theſe ſacred ties, the ſame men who have violated or baffled the moſt precious laws and rights of the people at home, diſſipated or refuſed to account for their treaſures, tarniſhed the glory, and annihilated the importance of the nation, theſe ſacred ties, I ſay, ſo dear to every American, Bute and his Tory adminiſtration are now rendering aſunder.

"You aſk whether it is the weight of taxes of which they complain? I anſwer no, it is the principle they combat, and they would be guilty in the eyes of God and men, of the preſent world and all poſterity, did they not reject it, for if we were admitted, they would have nothing that they could call their own. They would be in a worſe condition than the wretched ſlaves in the Weſt-India Iſlands, whoſe little peculium has ever been eſteemed inviolate. But wherefore ſhould I dwell on this? Is not the caſe of Ireland the ſame with their's? They are ſubordinate to the Britiſh empire, they are ſubordinate to the Parliament of Great-Britain, but they tax themſelves. Why, as the caſe is ſimilar, do not you begin with them? But you know, Mr. Burgoyne, audacious as the Miniſtry are, they dare not attempt it. There is one part of your letter which I confeſs I do not thoroughly underſtand. If I recollect right, for I unfortunately have not the letter by me, you ſay that if the privilege of taxing themſelves is what the Americans claim, the conteſt is at an end. You ſurely cannot allude to the propoſitions of North. It is impoſſible that you ſhould not think with me and all mankind, that theſe propoſitions are no more or leſs than adding to a moſt abominable oppreſſion a more abominable inſult. But to recur to the queſtion of America's aiming at independence? Do any inſtructions of any one of the Provinces to their Repreſentatives or Delegates furniſh the leaſt ground for this ſuſpicion? On the contrary, do they not all breathe the ſtrongeſt attachment and filial piety for their Parent Country? But if ſhe diſcards all the natural tenderneſs of a mother, and acts the part of a cruel ſtep-dame, it muſt naturally be expected that their affections ceaſe; the Miniſtry leave them no alternatve, *aut ſervire, aut alienari jubent;* it is in human nature, it is a moral obligation to adopt the latter; but the fatal ſeparation has not yet taken place, and yourſelf, your ſingle ſelf, my friend, may perhaps prevent it. Upon the Miniſtry, I am afraid, you can make no impreſſion; for to repeat a hackneyed quotation,

They are in blood
Stepp'd in ſo far, that ſhould they wade no more,
To return wou'd be as tedious as go o'er.

But if you will at once break off all connexions with theſe pernicious men, if you will wave all conſideration but the ſalvation of your country, Great-Britain may ſtand as much indebted to General Burgoyne as Rome was to her Camillus. Do not, I entreat you, my dear Sir, think this the mad rhapſody of an enthuſiaſt, nor the cant of a factious deſigning man, for in theſe colours I am told I am frequently painted. I ſwear, by all that's ſacred, as I hope for comfort and honour in this world, and to avoid miſery in the next, that I moſt earneſtly and devoutly love my native country; that I wiſh the ſame happy relation to ſubſiſt, for ages, betwixt her and her children, which has raiſed the wide arch of her empire to ſo ſtupendous and enviable a height; but at the ſame time I avow, that if the Parliament and people ſhould be depraved enough to ſupport any longer the preſent Miniſtry in their infernal ſcheme, my zeal and reverence for the rights of humanity are ſo much greater than my fondneſs for any particular ſpot, even the place of my nativity, that had I any influence in the Councils of America, I would adviſe not to heſitate a ſingle inſtant, but deciſively to cut the Gordian knot now beſmeared with civil blood.

"This I know is ſtrong emphatic language, and might paſs with men, who are ſtrangers to the flame which the love of Liberty is capable of lighting up in the human breaſt, for a proof of my inſanity; but you, Sir, you, unleſs I have miſtaken you from the beginning, will conceive that a man in his ſober ſenſes may poſſeſs ſuch feelings. In my ſober ſenſes, therefore, permit me once more moſt earneſtly to intreat and conjure you to exert your whole force, energy, and talents, to ſtop the Miniſtry in this their headlong career. If you labour in vain (as I muſt repeat I think will be the caſe) addreſs yourſelf to the people at large; by adopting this method, I am ſo ſanguine as to aſſure myſelf of your ſucceſs; and your public character will be as illuſtrious as your perſonal qualities are amiable to all who intimately know you. By your means, the Coloniſts will long continue the farmers, planters, and ſhipwrights of Great-Britain; but if the preſent courſe is perſiſted in, an internal divorce muſt inevitably take place. As to the idea of ſubduing them into ſervitude, and indemnifying yourſelves for the expence, you muſt be convinced, long before this, of its abſurdity.

I ſhould not, perhaps be extravagant, if I advanced that all the ſhips of the world would be too few to tranſport force ſufficient to conquer three millions of people unanimouſly determined to ſacrifice every thing to liberty; but if it were poſſible, the victory would be not leſs ruinous than the defeat. You would only deſtroy your own ſtrength. No revenue can poſſibly be extracted out of this country. The army of placemen might be encreaſed, but her circuitous commerce founded on perfect freedom, which alone can furniſh riches to the metropolis, would fall to the ground. But the dignity of Great-Britain it ſeems is at ſtake. Would you, Sir, if in the heat of paſſion you had ſtruck a ſimple drummer of your regiment, and afterwards diſcovered that you had done it unjuſtly, think it any forfeiture of your dignity to acknowledge the wrong? No (I am well acquainted with your diſpoſition) you would aſk him pardon at the head of your regiment.

"I ſhall now conclude (if you will excuſe the pedantry) with a ſentence of Latin: "*Juſtum eſt bellum quibus neceſſarium, et pia arma quibus nulla, niſi in armis, relinquitur ſpes.*" I moſt ſincerely wiſh you a quick and proſperous voyage, and that your happineſs and glory may be equal to the idea I have of your merits, as I am, with the greateſt truth and affection, yours,

C. LEE."

By the Ship COMMERCE, *Captain* PRICE, *arrived here from* BRISTOL, *we have the following Advices, viz.*

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Extract of a Letter from the Honourable Lieutenant-General Gage to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated Boſton, Auguſt 20, 1775.

MR. Waſhington, who commands the rebel army, has written to me on the ſubject of the treatment of the rebel priſoners in our cuſtody, a copy of whoſe letter I tranſmit your Lordſhip, together with a copy of my anſwer. Major Skene made priſoner at Philadelphia, is ſent into Connecticut, where he is to be confined with ſome others; and I underſtand they make war like ſavages, making captives of women and children.

The rebels are very numerous, and continue to throw up works, in ſome points nearer to the town than before. Their advanced parties have been drove back both at Boſton and Charleſtown, and their poſts deſtroyed. They landed a large body a ſecond time at the light-houſe, where they made priſoners of a few marines, poſted there by the Admiral, and ten or twelve carpenters, who were repairing the houſe.

A fleet of tranſports, who had been out in ſearch of live ſtock, is juſt returned with about eighteen hundred ſheep, and above one hundred head of oxen, which will be ſome relief to the troops in general, and of great benefit to the hoſpitals.

LONDON.

Sept. 19. This day arrived the mails from Holland and Flanders, by which we have advice that the Spaniards, after paſſing the Rio Grande, had made themſelves maſters of San-Pedro, a town belonging to the Portugueſe, ſituated on the eaſtern ſhore, at the mouth of that river.

We are juſt informed, by a gentleman of character, who received diſpatches by the ſhip which brought home General Gage's lady, that no leſs than *thirty-four commiſſioned officers* reſigned their commiſſions into the hands of the General, declaring as a reaſon for this procedure, "that they could not unite, in this civil war, the *duty* of officers, with their *inclinations* as men."—Such a defection in the army is without a parallel, ſince the days of James the Second; and is likely to ſpeak more *feelingly*, than all the oratory of both Houſes of Parliament.

The ſame letters ſay, General Gage has written home, that he can no longer make Boſton tenable, but muſt immediately remove with his army to Long-Iſland.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army, dated Camp on Charleſtown Heights, July 20, 1775.

"I received your laſt two days before the action of the 17th of June, the particulars of which you may have ſeen in the Gazette, though perhaps not the *amount* of our loſs, which in *ſerjeants, corporals* and *private men*, has not been made public; but we had half killed and wounded that marched into the field, beſides 92 officers, 26 of whom are ſince dead, and I am much afraid many more will die. This poſt we were in poſſeſſion of the 19th of April, after the affair at Lexington, but we quitted it the next day, as it was thought we had not a force ſufficient to keep it and Boſton too."

The detachments from Burgoyne's and Elliot's light horſe, being ordered to march to Plymouth, to be ready for embarkation for Boſton, put black crape upon their ſwords, and paſſed in that truly mournful manner from Kenſington to Brentford; and in their way they met his Majeſty, to whom they meant to ſhew that they diſliked and deteſted the unnatural ſervice they were going on.

It is thought there will be more members preſent at the opening of the ſeſſion, than has been known for ſome years paſt, as matters of the laſt importance are to be brought before them.

By a veſſel from Mahon we learn, that one of our frigates had taken a Tunifian Corſair, with 30 Engliſh ſailors on board, all chained to the oar, and carried her into Gibraltar bay.

A letter from York, dated Sept. 12, ſays, Yeſterday the members of the Corporation were convened in a moſt

ſecret and unprecedented manner, when a motion was made for addreſſing the King to enforce the American meaſures. Many of the Common-council oppoſed this meaſure with that *indignation* and *abhorrence* which every honeſt man muſt feel; and it was thrown out by a very great majority.

Sept. 26. Laſt night at the previous meeting of the Livery at the Half Moon tavern, Cheapſide, near 300 Liverymen aſſembled, where it was reſolved, that John Wilkes, Eſq; our preſent Lord Mayor, and John Sawbridge, Eſq; Aldermen, be recommended by this meeting to the next Common Hall, to be returned to the Court of Aldermen for their choice of one of them to be Lord Mayor of this city for the year enſuing.

Yeſterday near 500 freeholders of the county of Middleſex met at the Mile-end Aſſembly-Room, agreeable to notice from the Sheriffs in the public papers: About one o'clock Mr. Sheriff Plomer took the chair, and, in a very ſenſible ſpeech, told them they were convened at the requeſt of ſome reſpectable freeholders, to take into conſideration the critical and alarming ſituation of this country, and ſtrongly recommended to them to proceed in their arguments with loyalty to their King, a love for the conſtitution, and decency and reſpect to each other, as the ſureſt way to give efficacy to their reſolutions. Mr. Maſcal then ſtood up, and attempted to harrangue on the miſerable predicament adminiſtration had brought this country into, but was interrupted by Mr. Pell, a Middleſex Juſtice, who objected to the propriety of Mr. Maſcall's ſpeech. Mr Wilmott, another Middleſex Juſtice, begged the Sheriff would declare the names of the freeholders who requeſted that meeting; but it being reprobated by other gentlemen, the Sheriff put the queſtion, whether he ſhould declare the requiſitors, or not, which was carried in the negative by a great majority. This leading queſtion being determined, Mr. Maſcall reſumed his harrangue without interruption, wherein he declaimed againſt the Miniſtry for their late acts reſpecting America; their ſending armed legions of Engliſhmen to cut the throats of Engliſhmen; their endeavouring to ſubvert the conſtitution, and concluded with making a motion to inſtruct the members on their preſent alarming ſituation, and held a paper in his hand, which contained inſtructions to be read to that aſſembly for their approbation or negation. Mr. Pell, with a good deal of ingenuity, acknowledged he loved to ſee the *commendable warmth* of an Engliſhman in the Gentleman who ſpoke laſt; but as the Parliament was very ſoon to meet, and he made no doubt with a diſpoſition to hearken to all honourable accommodations with America, he could wiſh to poſtpone all inſtructions to their repreſentatives, till the ſenſe of the Parliament was known, and obſerved, that the Right Honourable Member (the Lord Mayor, who was preſent) poſſibly would not like to go ſhackled with additional inſtructions into the great aſſembly of the nation; that his Lordſhip had before made them public declarations, which he had moſt faithfully performed, and made no doubt of his Lordſhip's continuing the ſteady patriot on all occaſions. In the courſe of his ſpeech he gave oblique hints of the Lord Mayor's being acquainted with the intended reſolutions, and concluded with declaring that he was not in the ſecrets of adminiſtration, neither was he influenced by any party; that, *though he was a Middleſex Juſtice*, he defied any man to ſay he ever took a *dirty* ſhilling, or ſuffered his clerk to take one for him: On this the Lord Mayor aroſe, and declared he had no hand in the intended inſtructions, but if they were carried in that aſſembly, he would moſt implicitly obey them, as he thought it his indiſpenſible duty to ſupport the ſentiments of his conſtituents, even if they differed from his own; and obſerved, the King called the Commons in Parliament, not to know the ſentiments of the delegated members, but that of their conſtituents, the people of the kingdom at large. This declaration was received with burſts of applauſe: After which the queſtion was called, to know whether the inſtructions ſhould be read, which was carried by a great majority. The inſtructions were then read, and are as follow.

The inſtructions from the freeholders of the county of Middleſex, to the Right Hon. John Wilkes and John Glynn, Eſqrs. Knights of the Shire for that County, agreed on at a meeting, Monday, Sept. 25, 1775, at the Mile End Aſſembly Room.

WE the freeholders of the County of Middleſex, ſummoned here by public advertiſement of the Sheriff of this county, acknowledge our approbation and grateful ſenſe of your conduct as our repreſentatives during the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament; and though we have no reaſon to doubt your ſteady perſeverance in the true intereſts of your country, yet we think it our indiſpenſible duty to acquaint you with our ſentiments at the preſent awful criſis, big with the fate of this great empire, and the happineſs, glory, and proſperity of the whole people.

We behold, with all the horror and grief natural to a free people, the fatal ſtab given to our excellent conſtitution, by a majority of the laſt venal Parliament, whereby the moſt ſacred and unalienable rights of the freeholders of this county, the right of election, was in the moſt impious manner wreſted from the electors, and aſſumed by the elected, who placed a perſon as our repreſentative in Parliament, contrary to the ſenſe and will of the county, expreſſed by a very great majority of legal votes, thereby eſtabliſhing a precedent of the moſt dangerous tendency to the rights of all the electors of Great-Britain; which injury has been again confirmed, by the malice of our inveterate enemies, in the preſent Parliament (choſen by ſurpriſe under a national deluſion) ſuffering that vote to appear in their journals, a ſtanding record of the injuſtice, venality, and corruption of their predeceſſors.

We are called upon to redouble our attention and zeal for the defence and preſervation of all our conſtitutional rights, from ſeeing the iron hand of oppreſſion extended to our fellow ſubjects on the other ſide of the Atlantic: Popery, that bane of civil and religious liberty, eſtabliſhed in an extent of country infinitely larger than all our poſſeſſions in Europe, thereby arming, as it were, many of our fellow ſubjects with the crucifix in one hand, and a dagger in the other, againſt our proteſtant brethren; a Popiſh Biſhop appointed, and the greateſt comfort and encouragement given to the clergy of that church, while the paſtors of our own pure and excellent faith are ſuffered to remain without ſupport and proviſion, but what Romiſh prieſts and Romiſh councils ſhall deign to afford them; other cruel and oppreſſive acts paſſed againſt our fellow ſubjects in America, wholly repugnant to the ancient, juſt, and generous proceedings of Britiſh councils and Britiſh aſſemblies, deſtructive of that glory of the Engliſh law, the trial by jury, and many other undoubted rights and privileges of Engliſh ſubjects; in violation of charters and royal covenants of the moſt ſolemn nature, which acts and oppreſſions, under the influence of the preſent miniſters, have been productive of a moſt impolitic, unnatural, cruel, and deſtructive civil war, againſt our ſuffering and much injured fellow ſubjects in America.

We lament, as a commercial people, the inevitable injuries that muſt be ſuſtained by the loſs of a moſt valuable branch of our commerce, the decay of trade and manufactures, and conſequent diſtreſſes of the induſtrious poor.

To remedy all theſe evils, the melancholy experience of paſt times evincing how inſufficient is the removal of a miniſtry, while their maxims and views are entailed upon the government, we deſire that you will not only continue ſtrenuouſly to oppoſe them, but endeavour to procure ſuch conſtitutional ſecurity, by ſhortening the duration of Parliaments, and enacting ſuch other laws as may prevent the nation from ſuffering by the like errors and iniquities for the future.

And we inſtruct you, to exert yourſelves in procuring that vote of the late Houſe of Commons to be reſcinded, which in the moſt injurious and unconſtitutional manner deprived the freeholders of this county of their undoubted right of election.

We alſo inſtruct you to forward an enquiry into the expenditure of the public treaſure, ſo peculiarly neceſſary at this time, and in a nation burdened with taxes, and oppreſſed with debts, that you will not ſuffer the people to be impoſed upon by the flimſey artifices of a miniſter, pretending to leſſen, while he is, in reality, encreaſing the public burthens,

Should any additional land tax or new impoſts be impoſed, in the enſuing ſeſſion, we expect that you will not aſſent to them without a previous redreſs of grievances; and that you will ſtrenuouſly oppoſe all votes of credit, or taking any foreign troops into the pay of Great-Britain, unleſs another attempt ſhould be made by tories and jacobites againſt his Majeſty's perſon, family or government.

The ſtate of the navy, that great bulwark, ſafety, and protection, of the commerce of this nation demands, and we hope will engage your ſerious attention; and that you will enquire by what fatal miſmanagement and corrupt influence, after ſuch immenſe ſums have been voted during a peace eſtabliſhment, that it is in its preſent deplorable condition.

We particularly inſtruct you to exert yourſelves in preventing the further effuſion of the blood of our innocent fellow ſubjects in America, and to put a ſpeedy end to the preſent unnatural and ruinous civil war.

We alſo deſire you to uſe your unwearied endeavours to aſſiſt and ſupport the repreſentatives of the city of London for obtaining a redreſs of every obnoxious and unconſtitutional act, and in bringing to the juſtice of their country the adviſers of ſuch nefarious meaſures, as have been adopted during the laſt fourteen years, tending to ſubvert the conſtitution of this country, and which we are convinced will very ſoon effect the ruin and deſtruction of the Britiſh empire."

Yeſterday, at Hick's Hall, there were about 30 of the Juſtices preſent, Sir John Hawkins, Chairman. He declared the motive of calling them together was to conſider of an Addreſs to the Throne, expreſſing their loyalty and attachment to the preſent government, and readineſs to ſupport whatever ſteps were thought expedient for reducing the Colonies to a proper ſenſe of their duty. The meaſures met with the approbation of all preſent.—The following is the Addreſs, which was unanimouſly agreed to, and will be preſented to his Majeſty on Friday next.

To the KING's *Moſt Excellent* MAJESTY.

WE, your Majeſty's loyal and dutiful ſubjects reſident in this opulent county, ſenſible of the bleſſings which we derive from your Majeſty's mild and gracious government, during which juſtice has been adminiſtered with an impartiality unknown to former ages, and under which every ſubject has felt himſelf protected in the enjoyment of all thoſe benefits which is the ultimate end of civil inſtitutions to inſure, humbly preſume to addreſs your Majeſty at a criſis which we conceive to be a moſt important one, and ſuch as is not to be paralleled in the hiſtory of this or any other country.

We look back with awful reverence on that period towards the end of the laſt century, when by a revolution from which it were impiety to exclude the interpoſition of divine providence, the bounds of regal authority, and the meaſures of civil ſubjection, were mutually adjuſted and aſcertained, upon principles coeval with and interwoven in the very conſtitution of this country. To thoſe genuine patriots and friends of religious and civil liberty, the actors in that noble cauſe, we at this day owe it, that perſecution is baniſhed to the realms of deſpotiſm; that illegal reſtraints of civil liberty are guarded againſt; that the ancient power of Parliaments over every part of the Britiſh dominions is recognized; and the ſupreme legiſlative authority, by a wiſe and happy temperature of various intereſts, declared to reſide in the three eſtates of King, Lords and Commons.

Reflecting on the above auſpicious event, and the numerous benefits that have followed from it, we ſeek in vain for the motives of that unnatural rebellion in North-America, into which the inhabitants of ſome of the provinces thereof, not leſs by the artifices of a diſappointed and impotent faction, than their own averſion to our religious and civil conſtitution, have been precipitated.

To attain the ends of a lawleſs aſſociation, which aims at nothing leſs than an independence on the mother-country, that would draw down deſtruction on their own heads, the legal government of the Colonies, now in rebellion, has by degrees been ſubverted, and the allegiance due to your Majeſty from your legal ſubjects there, has been extorted by and transferred to thoſe, whoſe regard for the public is abſorbed in the hope of private gain, in the proſecution of their traiterous purpoſes. The hoſtilities originally commenced by the Americans have been continued in a manner practiſed only by ſavages; and in the conduct of a war, in which with unhallowed lips they implore the divine bleſſing, we behold with equal amazement and horror, the violation of thoſe rules of war, to which humanity and the practice of all civilized nations have given a ſanction.

Miſeries, greater if poſſible than thoſe of a war thus conducted on the part of our enemies, have been denounced againſt the mother country by its rebellious ſons, who by reſolutions of non-importation have endeavoured to cut off the ſources of our wealth, and by the dread of a famine to ſtimulate the induſtrious manufacturers of this kingdom to oppoſe the power which has been their conſtant ſupport. But, thanks be to God, the flouriſhing condition of our trade, the quick circulation of wealth, the ſtate of public credit, and the amazing encreaſe of buildings and mercantile improvements, which preſent themſelves to our eyes in every part of this country, are evident proofs of the futility of all ſuch attempts, as they are of the flouriſhing ſtate of the kingdom in general.

With very little attention to the merits of the diſpute, and without being able to controvert that fundamental principle of civil ſociety, that protection and allegiance are reciprocal, the Colonies reſiſt the payment of taxes which their preſervation has made neceſſary, founding their pretended exemption not on reaſon, equity or natural juſtice, but upon the conſtruction of thoſe grants to which the Colonies owe their political exiſtence.

The rights, whatever they are, which the Americans claim, are founded in charters from time to time granted by your Majeſty's royal predeceſſors under proper limitations and reſtrictions, and with ſavings in favour of the legiſlative authority of this kingdom. With the greateſt profeſſions of zeal for liberty do theſe infatuated people exalt the regal into arbitrary power, and from principles of law and logic, which are now for the firſt time advanced, contend that the acts of the aggregate legiſlative body are of leſs force to bind the ſubjects than thoſe of an integral part thereof; and with all the inſidious arts of adulation, your Majeſty is courted to accept of that abſolute power which you have uniformly diſclaimed, as well by the whole tenor of your conduct, as by referring the means of preſerving the ſupremacy of this country over the Colonies to the great council of the nation.

For this ſingular inſtance of moderation, as for every other benefit which we derive from your Majeſty's paternal care and watchful regard for our intereſts, receive, moſt gracious Sovereign, the ſincere and humble acknowledgments of us, your Majeſty's faithful and loyal Subjects; and as the merciful forbearance hitherto ſhewn to the Colonies in rebellion would, if farther extended, be injurious to the intereſts of the whole Britiſh empire, accept alſo this tender of every aſſiſtance which we are capable of rendering towards eſtabliſhing the authority of the Britiſh legiſlature over its colonies and dependencies, while with unfeigned zeal we ſupplicate the ſupreme Diſpoſer of all events for proſperity on theſe wiſe and lenient, but ſteady councils, which are reſolved on, and we doubt not will be purſued, for effectuating this important and neceſſary purpoſe."

Sept. 28. Yeſterday a loyal and dutiful addreſs from the merchants and principal traders in the city of Coventry, was preſented to his Majeſty by Walter Waring and Ed. Roe Yeo, Eſqrs. Repreſentatives for that city, which was graciouſly received.

The ſame day Admiral Shuldham was at court, and took leave of his Majeſty, he being in a few days to ſet out for Boſton, to take the command of the fleet there.

This day, ſoon after one o'clock, the Lord Mayor, ſeveral of the Aldermen, Sheriffs, &c. went upon the Huſtings; when Mr. Alderman Hayley and Mr. Alderman Newnham were ſworn in Sheriffs for the year enſuing, for the city of London and county of Middleſex; after which Mr. Sheriff Hayley entertained the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. at Mercer's Hall.

This morning 600 ſheep were ſent down in a lighter to Deptford, to be put on board the ſhips lying there, bound to Boſton, and other ports of America.

Correct copies are ordered to be made out of all the American charters ſeparately, in order to their being produced the next ſeſſions of Parliament.

BRISTOL, September 30.

To the KING's *Moſt Excellent* MAJESTY.

The humble Petition of the Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, and other Citizens of Briſtol.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects the Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers and other Citizens of Briſtol, humbly beg leave to approach the throne, with the moſt reſpectful aſſurance of our unalterable attachment and affection to your Majeſty's royal perſon and family, and of our unfeigned zeal for the ſupport of your government, the glory of your reign, and the peace and proſperity of your once united and flouriſhing, but now moſt unhappily diſtracted empire.

It is with an affliction not to be expreſſed, and with the moſt anxious apprehenſions for ourſelves and our poſterity, that we behold the growing diſtractions in America threaten, unleſs prevented by the timely interpoſition of your Majeſty's wiſdom and goodneſs, nothing leſs than a laſting and ruinous civil war. We are apprehenſive that if the preſent meaſures are adhered to, a total alienation of the affections of our fellow ſubjects in the Colonies will enſue; to which affection, much more than to a dread of any power, we have been hitherto indebted for the ineſtimable benefits which we have derived from thoſe eſtabliſhments: We can foreſee no good effects to the commerce or revenues of this kingdom, at a future period, from any victories which may be obtained by your Majeſty's arms over deſolated provinces and an exaſperated people.

From the conſequences of a reverſe of things, in the courſe of human events not impoſſible, we chuſe to avert our eyes.

We apprehend that none can profit by the continuance of this war, and therefore we hope none can wiſh it, except thoſe nations who, envious of the diffuſive liberty, and conſequent power and proſperity of your dominions, are the natural enemies of Great-Britain.

We owe a teſtimony of juſtice to your Colonies, which is, that, in the midſt of the preſent diſtractions we have received many unequivocal proofs that our fellow ſubjects in that part of the world are very far from having loſt their ancient affection and regard to their mother country, or departed from the principles of commercial honour and private juſtice; notwithſtanding the ceſſation of the powers of government throughout that vaſt continent, we have reaſon to think, judging by the imports into this city and by our extenſive correſpondencies, that commodities of America, enumerated by acts of Parliament, have been as regularly brought to Great-Britain as in the moſt quiet times; we aſſure your Majeſty that the trade of this port and the ſubſiſtence of a great part of your kingdom has depended very much on the honourable, and, in this inſtance, amicable behaviour of your American ſubjects.

We have, in this ſingle city, received within one year, from the firſt of September, 1774, more than a million buſhels of wheat, to ſay nothing of the quantity of other valuable commodities eſſential to our navigation and commerce. Thoſe circumſtances we humbly beg leave, with the utmoſt deference, to ſubmit to your Majeſty's conſideration, in order to ſhew, that whenever your royal clemency ſhall exert itſelf in behalf of your Colonies, the diſpoſition on their part, to peace and reconciliation, are by no means ſo unfavourable as many perſons, from paſſion or miſinformation, may poſſibly ſuggeſt. No part of your Majeſty's ſubjects can wiſh more earneſtly to preſerve the conſtitutional ſuperiority of the Britiſh Legiſlature over all parts of your dominions than the citizens of Briſtol; but they are convinced from clear reaſon and ſevere experience, that this ſuperiority can hardly be preſerved by mere force, nor without acquiring the confidence and cultivating the affections of the great and numerous people who inhabit the Britiſh Plantations; we humbly conceive that this authority would ſuffer no

diminution in the leaſt prejudicial to it, by healing conceſſions, by the relaxation of penal ſtatutes, which have been found ineffectual for their purpoſe, and by relinquiſhing the purſuit of an object, the poſſible attainment of which, under any circumſtances of fortune, may admit of the moſt ſerious doubt: On the contrary, we have reaſon, although things have been carried to unfortunate lengths of hoſtility on both ſides, to hope the moſt ſalutary effects from a return, under your Majeſty's provident and ſagacious direction, to the ancient, indulgent and happy uſage of this kingdom with regard to its colonies. We find ourſelves under an indiſpenſible neceſſity of making, with a reſpectful plainneſs, this dutiful and moſt faithful repreſentation of our ſentiments to your Majeſty, leſt it might be ſuppoſed that, by our ſilence, we were conſenting to the opinions and wiſhes for coercive proceedings, expreſſed in the late addreſs to your Majeſty.—We aſſure your Majeſty, that we are men of peaceful diſpoſitions, that we deteſt the thought of obtruding on your Majeſty's wiſdom and clemency any ſort of recommendation of force and rigour againſt any part of your people, that we who have long flouriſhed by an amicable intercourſe with the Colonies ſhould call for coercive meaſures, as the probable means of future commerce, would not only be arrogant and preſumptuous, but unnatural and ungrateful: No experience has hitherto taught us the good effects of ſuch meaſures, and it little becomes us to recommend violent and *hazardous* proceedings; we muſt always look back with ſatisfaction and gratitude, to that period of your Majeſty's reign, when a prudent conceſſion reſtored tranquility and commerce to all your Majeſty's dominions.

We truſt, that after having humbly intreated the exertion of your Majeſty's wiſdom, for reconciling amicably the differences which unhappily ſubſiſt among your ſubjects, we have cleared ourſelves to our own conſciences, and acquitted ourſelves in the eyes of Almighty God, of our Sovereign, and of our Country, from any ſhare whatſoever in producing the calamities which the preſent proceedings, ſo inauſpiciouſly begun, may yet bring upon this nation."

CHARLES-TOWN *(South-Carolina) Nov.* 17.

In conſequence of a reſolution to obſtruct the approach of ſhips of war to town through Hog-Iſland-Creek, the provincial armed ſchooner Defence, of 12 guns and 70 men, commanded by Capt. Simon Tufts, went there on Saturday with four ſchooner hulks, which were to be ſunk in ſuch manner as to effect the above-mentioned purpoſe. Accordingly, on that evening, Capt. Tufts ſunk three of them, notwithſtanding ſeveral ſhots were fired at him from the Tamer ſloop of war, lying in Rebellion-road, which Capt. Tufts anſwered with two ſhots. The fourth hulk not having come up early enough in the tide, he was obliged to remain in the creek till morning. The Tamer and Cherokee men of war had warped much nearer the ſchooner in the night time, and about four o' clock began a very heavy cannonade, which was continued with little intermiſſion till near ſeven; however, the hulk was carried to its ſtation, ſcuttled, and there left ſinking. Capt. Tufts having thus effected his purpoſe, retreated. Two boats from the men of war went to the laſt hulk, ſet it on fire, and towed it from the place where it had been left; upon which two guns were ineffectually fired at them from the ſchooner. Upwards of 100 ſhot were fired at the Defence by the men of war, only three of which ſtruck her, one under her counter, one in her ſide, and the third in her ſhrouds, but not a man on board was in the leaſt hurt. The Charleſtown militia, on the drums beating to arms, turned out, and continued under arms ſeveral hours.

Since the above, moſt people have been employed in removing their families and effects out of town.

We hear that the Provincial Congreſs have reſolved immediately to raiſe a regiment of artillery, to conſiſt of three companies of 100 men each, including non-commiſſioned officers and gunners; and that the following gentlemen have been elected officers, viz. Owen Roberts, Eſq; Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant; Hon. Barnard Elliott, Major; Bernard Beekman, Charles Drayton, and Sims White, Eſquires, Captains; Paul Townſend, Eſq; paymaſter, and Dr. John Budd, ſurgeon.

Nov. 24. On Tueſday laſt two ſchooner hulks were ſunk in the Marſh Channel, ſo that now no veſſels of any conſiderable burthen can come up to town, without being within muſket ſhot of Fort Johnſon, which has been ſtrengthened with ſome additional works.

On Wedneſday the regulations reſpecting the militia, adopted by the Provincial Congreſs, were read to the Charleſtown regiment, and received their approbation. According to them the privates, when on duty, are to be allowed 10s. a day, beſides their rations, and the officers in proportion.

WILLIAMSBURG, November 8.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, *to his friend in this city, dated* Great-Bridge, *Dec.* 4, 1775.

"Since I wrote you, which was about two days ago, we have been well informed that we killed 16 negroes and 5 white men the firſt day we got to this place. The next day Lieutenant Tibbs, who had the command of the boat guard, about 5 miles from this place, was attacked by a party of the King's troops, and ſeveral negroes, upon which ſome of our people gave ground; but Mr. Tibbs with 4 of his people, maintained his poſt until I reinforced him with 50 men under Capt. Nicholas, who were obliged to paſs through a very heavy fire from the enemy. Before they got to the place, Mr. Tibbs had beat off the enemy, and killed 7 of their men, amongſt whom was the commander of the party.

"We ſtill keep up a pretty heavy fire between us, from light to light. We have only loſt two men; and about half an hour ago one of our people was ſhot through the arm, which broke the bone near his hand.

"Laſt night was the firſt of my pulling off my clothes for 12 nights ſucceſſively. Believe me, my good friend, I never was ſo fatigued with duty in my whole life; but I ſet little value upon my health, when put in competition with my duty to my country, and the glorious cauſe we are engaged in.

"The Carolina forces are joining us. One company came in yeſterday, and we expect 8 or 900 of them by to-morrow, or next day at fartheſt, with ſeveral pieces of artillery, and plenty of ammunition and other warlike ſtores.—A gun fired—I muſt ſtop.

P. S. Since I finiſhed my letter, we ſaw a large pile of buildings at the far end of this town all in flames, between which and the fort we had four ſentinels, who can give no account how it happened. As I mentioned above, the fire was diſcovered when the gun fired; and by the time the men got paraded a volley of ſmall-arms was fired from the fort, mixed with now and then a cannon ſhot. About 11 at night it ceaſed for about half an hour, when, to our great ſurpriſe, we ſaw ſeveral other houſes in a blaze, which are juſt now conſumed. It is now one o'clock. I ſhall lie down till the next alarm.

Extract of a letter from the ſame Gentleman, dated Great Bridge, December 5.

"Since my laſt, we have ſent a party of 100 men, under the command of Colonel Stevens, of the minute battalion, over the river, who fell in laſt night, about 12 o'clock, with a guard of about thirty men, chiefly negroes. They got cloſe up to the ſentinel undiſcovered; the ſentinel challenged, and was not anſwered, upon which he fired. Our people, being too eager, began the fire immediately, without orders, and kept it up very hot for near 15 minutes. We killed one, burnt another in the houſe, and took two priſoners (all blacks) with four exceeding fine muſkets, and defeated the guard. There is hardly an hour in the day but we exchange a few ſhot. I am, &c."

Dec. 9. An expreſs arrived laſt Thurſday night, who informs, that we have taken a little fort belonging to Dunmore, with 40 ſtand of arms.

We learn from Great Bridge, that the enemy have kept an inceſſant cannonading upon our troops for ſeveral days paſt, from a ſtockade fort which the Governor has erected there, and that two men were killed. A gentleman from thence mentions ſome part of their fortifications to be in poſſeſſion of our men, and that they had taken ſeveral priſoners, with a conſiderable number of arms. It is ſaid the enemy have met with great loſs from our rifle-men, &c. and that Lord Dunmore's friends are deſerting daily.

Several companies from North-Carolina have joined our troops under Col. Woodford at the Great Bridge. It is ſaid they are commanded by Col. Howe, and have ſeveral field pieces with them. We hourly expect to hear of the total overthrow of Lord Dunmore's forces.

A few days ago one of the men of war fell in with a ſhip load of ſervants, from Great-Britain or Ireland, whom his Lordſhip has taken into his ſervice.

Thurſday evening three companies ſet out from hence on their march for Norfolk.

By John Walker, Eſq; (a Commiſſioner appointed by the Hon. the Congreſs for ſuperintending Indian affairs in the ſouthern diſtrict) who is juſt returned from that quarter, we learn, that thoſe Indians are perfectly peaceable; and that, if properly attended to, there is very little danger but they will continue ſo.

December 11.

Intelligence juſt received from the Army at the Great-Bridge near Norfolk.

Saturday Morning, the 9th about 3 o'clock, the Miniſterial garriſon at the bridge was reinforced with about 200 of the 14th Regiment, under the command of Capt. Leſlie, and at break of day about 500 paſſed the bridge to force our Breaſtwork, but were repulſed with the loſs of Capt. Fordyce and 12 privates ſlain, Lieut. Bettit, and 17 privates taken, all wounded. The reſt retreated under cover of their cannon from the fort, and were allowed to return and collect their dead and wounded, ſuppoſed in the whole to be about 50. During the whole action (thanks be to God) we did not loſe a ſingle man, and only one was ſlightly wounded in the hand.

WATERTOWN, *December* 11.

We have juſt received certain intelligence, that on Saturday laſt Capt. Manley, of the Lee privateer, took and carried into Beverly a large ſhip, of 300 tons burthen (mounted with two double fortified 6 pounders, and 6 blunderbuſſes, with 18 men before the maſt) bound from London for the miniſterial army at Boſton, loaded with coals and proviſions, conſiſting chiefly of porter, cheeſe and 40 live hogs, 30 more have died on the paſſage. Although fuel and the above articles are no rarity to the army of the United Colonies; yet ſo far as they are diſtreſſing to their enemies, ſo far it muſt be acknowledged they are an advantage to us.—The above ſhip had 7 weeks paſſage, and brought papers to the 16th of October, which, together with the letters, we are informed the Captain hove overboard after he was taken.

The ſame day Captain Manley alſo took and carried in there, a brig of about 150 tons burthen, from Antigua for Boſton (conſigned to one Brimer, for the uſe of the miniſterial navy) loaded with about 130 puncheons of rum, beſides 100 caſes of gin, ſome cocoa, and a caſk of oranges, to pleaſe the delicate appetite of my Lord HOW!—Which however may poſſibly be more acceptable to our army than any other proviſion, ſaving a further meſs or two for the CONGRESS, which has not a very craving appetite.

Laſt Saturday ſe'nnight, a ſhip from Scotland, bound to Boſton, laden with about 350 chaldron of coal, and a quantity of bale goods, taken by Captain Manley, was carried into Salem. She is about 200 tons burthen, and is almoſt a new ſhip.

Several veſſels, loaded with fuel, proviſions of various kinds, &c. bound to Boſton, have been carried into Salem and Beverly, within a few days paſt. One of them was a ſloop about 60 tons, armed with 4 ſwivels, had 7 men on board, and was taken by a two maſt boat, with the like number of ſwivels, without making any reſiſtance.

PROVIDENCE, December 9.

A Gentleman from Head-Quarters at Cambridge informs, that advice is received there, by a perſon who got out of Boſton a few days ſince, that Col. Arnold landed at Quebec the 14th ult. and took poſſeſſion of the city the 17th.—This intelligence we hope will be confirmed.

Laſt night a gentleman arrived here, who has juſt made his eſcape from Boſton; he informs that the Boyne Man of War, of 70 guns, with General Burgoyne on board, ſailed for England on Wedneſday laſt; ſhe likewiſe carried, it is ſaid, a number of Maſters and Mates of veſſels, that had been taken by the enemy.

NEWPORT, *December* 11.

About one o'clock yeſterday morning, the bomb-brig, a ſchooner, and two or three armed ſloops, left this harbour, went to Conanicut, and landed upwards of 200 marines, ſailors and negroes, at the Eaſt-ferry, marched in three diviſions immediately over to the Weſt-ferry, and ſet the ſeveral houſes on fire which were near the ferry place, then retreated back, ſetting fire to almoſt every houſe on each ſide the road, from the Weſt to the Eaſt-ferry, and ſeveral houſes and barns ſome diſtance on the North and South ſide of the road, driving out the women and children, ſwearing they ſhould be burnt in the houſe if they did not inſtantly turn out. Widow Hull loſt one houſe, Joſeph Clarke, Eſq; two houſes and one barn, Thomas Fowler one houſe, barn and crib full of corn, Benjamin Ellery two houſes, ſtore and barn, Benjamin Remington two houſes, John Gardner, Eſq; one houſe and tanyard, Thomas Hutchinſon one houſe, Widow Franklin two, Abel Franklin one, Benedict Robinſon, one. All the above houſes were plundered of beds, wearing apparel, and ſuch houſhold furniture as could be conveniently carried off, the reſt were conſumed. Some women, we are told, were ſtripped of ſome of their beſt clothes they had on. 'Tis ſaid Capt. Wallace commanded on this HUMANE expedition. A company of minute men had left Conanicut the afternoon before, ſo that there were but about 40 or 50 ſoldiers on the iſland, moſt of whom had been inliſted but a few days, and arrived there but the evening before, in miſerable condition for ſuch a ſudden attack; but notwithſtanding, it is ſaid, there is certainly one officer of marines killed, and 7 or 8 badly wounded. There was not one Provincial either killed or wounded, except Mr. John Martin, who was ſhot in his belly ſtanding unarmed in his door. The above veſſels brought off about 30 head of oxen and cows, a few ſheep and hogs, moſt of which they killed before they took them on board. They left Conanicut yeſterday, and came to this harbour again about noon.

The above houſes were not all occupied by the owners, but each had at leaſt one family in it, and ſome had two.

NEW-YORK, *December* 18.

Died on the 9th inſtant, the Honourable Mr. Juſtice LIVINGSTON, at Claremont, in the Manor of Livingſton. The event was ſo ſudden, that he retired from company to his bed, and in a few minutes after expired by an apoplectic fit.

The colony has loſt one of its moſt diſtinguiſhed inhabitants, not only on the ſcore of his elevated ſtation, vaſt opulence and extenſive family connections, but his eminent abilities and virtues.

He was in the 58th year of his age, and has left a numerous family. His eldeſt ſon is a member of the preſent Continental Congreſs; General Montgomery's Lady is his eldeſt daughter; and his ſecond ſon is now ſerving in the rank of Major in Canada.

The people of this province want no information concerning the deceaſed, and the remote enquirer is not to expect a delineation of his important character in the crowded compaſs of a Gazette,

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, December 11.

"Two more veſſels taken; one with coals and 50 butts of porter, his Majeſty's preſent to the ſoldiers; the other with rum, fruit, &c. a preſent from the tories to General Gage.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 20.

Captain Price, from Briſtol, in the beginning of October ſpoke a brig, from Cork for the Grenades, the maſter of which informed him, that twelve ſail of tranſports had ſailed from Cork for Boſton ſome time in September; that two or three days after a veſſel was diſpatched with orders for them to go to Halifax, but ſhe returned without ſeeing them; and that five more tranſports afterwards ſailed from Cork for Halifax.

The following advertiſement from the General Poſt Office, appears in all the London papers of September 28, "A mail will be diſpatched from hence on Wedneſday next for New-York; and alſo one for Charleſtown; after which there will be no regular conveyance for letters from this office to North-America; but whenever a packet may be diſpatched to any part of that continent, proper notice will be given."

The Provincial Convention in Maryland have reſolved, That the Parliamentary Poſt be not permitted or ſuffered to travel in or paſs through that Province with any Mail, Packages or Letters; and their ſeveral Committees of Obſervation are requeſted and directed to ſee the ſaid Reſolution ſtrictly obſerved and executed.

In CONGRESS, December 15, 1775.

Reſolved, That the Committee of Safety of the Colony of Pennſylvania be requeſted to recommend proper Perſons for Field Officers of the four Battalions to be raiſed in the ſaid Colony.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Committee appoint proper Perſons for Officers in the ſaid Battalions, under the Rank of Major.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

IN COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

December 19, 1775.

Agreed, That the Second Day of January be fixed for the Purpoſe of making the above Recommendations and Appointments, and that the ſeveral Members of this Committee be deſired to attend at that Time at the Committee Chamber in Philadelphia.

Extract from the Minutes,
WILLIAM GOVETT, *Secretary,*

*** The Committee of Cheſter county are deſired to meet at the ſign of the Turks Head, in Goſhen, on Tueſday, the 26th inſtant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on buſineſs of importance.

By order of the Committee,
ANTHONY WAYNE, Chairman.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 2d day of January next, at three o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Benjamin Armitage, the corner of Cheſtnut and Fourth-ſtreets from Delaware, a certain brick meſſuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets from Delaware aforeſaid, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 18 feet and an half, and in depth 220 feet; bounded by ground of ----- Bullock, and others; late the eſtate of Timothy Matlock; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 3d day of January next, at the houſe of Anthony Fortune, in Southwark, at 3 o' clock in the afternoon, a certain brick meſſuage or tenement, and kitchen and frame work ſhop and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, with all and every other the improvements and appurtenances, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third and ſouth ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front about 40 feet, more or leſs, and in depth on Shippen-ſtreet, 30 feet; bounded by ground of George Woods, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of ----- per annum; late the eſtate of Joſeph Rhoads; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of ſundry writs to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 4th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Edward Barrett, in Front-ſtreet, Southwark, the unexpired term of about ten years to come, of and in a certain brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Almond-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the Diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid; late the property of James Weldon Roberts; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, December 18, 1775.

WILLIAM BELL,

Late of this City, Merchant, being ſome time ſince embarked for EUROPE,

HATH duly impowered the ſubſcriber to tranſact ſuch of his buſineſs as he has left unſettled: Thoſe perſons, therefore, who are indebted to the ſaid William Bell, are requeſted to pay off their accounts, bonds, &c. to JOHN STEINMETZ, at his ſtore, in Market-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet; where he has a general aſſortment of dry goods to diſpoſe of (imported agreeable to the Reſolves of the Continental Congreſs) alſo choice old Weſt-India rum, and a few quarter caſks beſt old Liſbon wine. ¶

PROVIDENCE, December 2.

Saturday laſt Capt. Abraham Whipple, in a cruizer, from this place, took, near Seconet, a ſchooner from Boſton, in ballaſt, Mathew Chub, maſter. She had on board a cable and anchor for one of the King's ſhips at Newport, where ſhe was bound for proviſions, addreſſed to George Rome, now on board the Roſe man of war. The prize has ſince arrived here. Capt. Arnold, of Pawtuxet, whoſe veſſel was taken by the enemy at Stoningtón, ſome time ſince, and carried to Boſton, came paſſenger.

Wedneſday evening laſt the gunner and 7 ſeamen deſerted from an armed ſchooner at Newport. The Captain and Lieutenant ſoon after ventured on Rome's wharff in ſearch of them, and were made priſoners by a party from head quarters on the iſland. The Captain is ſon to the Earl of Stanhope, and is the identical villain who lately robbed a houſe on Prudence, in violation of the agreement made by Capt. Wallace with the town of Newport.

Ships, &c. at Boſton.

Boyne, 70 guns; Preſton, 50; Phœnix, 40; Lively, 20; Scarborough, 20; Empreſs of Ruſſia, 20, for the light-houſe; Raven, 16; Scimitar, 14; Viper, 10; George, 10; Spitfire, 8; Cruizer, 8; Hope ſchooner, 6; three ſmall tenders, 4 guns each; Cuſtom-houſe ſchooner, 4, Job Williams (a tory) maſter.

At Halifax.

Somerſet, 60; Fowey, 24; Adventure, 20; Canceaux, 16; Falcon, 14; Nautilus, 14; Cruizer, 8.

The following Proclamation was taken from Howe's *Boſton paper of the 6th ult.*

A PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency the Hon. William Howe, Major-General and commander in chief of all his Majeſty's forces within the colonies lying on the Atlantic ocean, from *Nova-Scotia* to *Weſt-Florida* incluſive, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS the preſent and approaching diſtreſſes of many of the inhabitants in the town of Boſton, from the ſcarcity and high prices of proviſions, fuel, and other neceſſary articles of life, can only be avoided, by permitting them to go where they may hope to procure eaſier means of ſubſiſtence:

Notice is hereby given, that all thoſe, ſuffering under the above-mentioned circumſtances, who chuſe to depart the town, may give in their names to Captain James Urquehart, town-major, before Thurſday twelve o'clock, on the ninth inſtant, ſpecifying their names, abodes, number and names of thoſe in family, effects, &c. that paſſes may be made out, conformable to regulations already eſtabliſhed.

Given at head quarters in Boſton, *this ſixth day of November*, 1775. W. HOWE.

By his Excellency's command,

ROBERT MACKENZIE.

WATERTOWN, *December* 4.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight a large ſhip being near the light off Cape-Ann, was ſtruck with lightning which ſet her on fire, and burnt to the water's edge, until ſhe ſunk. A number of cannon were heard to go off, while ſhe was on fire, and it was thought at firſt that ſhe was at leaſt a 20 gun ſhip; but we have an account from Boſton, that it was the Juno tranſport ſhip from London, laden only with hay for Burgoyne's *heavy* horſe at Boſton, which will ſoon become *light*, if forage fails at this rate.—At the ſame time a ſloop being near her laden with wood and hay, bound alſo for Boſton, was likewiſe ſtruck with lightning, which ſo diſabled her that ſhe put into the Gurnet, when our people went and took poſſeſſion of her, and carried her into Plymouth.—One Hall is maſter of the ſloop.

CAMBRIDGE, December 7.

A Letter from a Gentleman in London to his Friend in the American Camp, dated Auguſt 24, 1775.

"I am greatly pleaſed, and alſo greatly affected, by your letter; the times are full of danger and diſtreſs, and ſuch times as we could never have expected. This horrid civil war aſtoniſhes all Europe; and will be both the wonder and the execration of future ages. The Americans, however, will be fully acquitted, by all impartial hiſtorians; for it muſt always be confeſſed, that their moderation has been beyond all example, for men that were previouſly determined not to be enſlaved. But what will be ſaid of our K—, our Miniſtry, and our Parliament? can there be found ink black enough to record their crimes; for ſurely no *crime* can be of a *deeper* dye than premeditated murder; and ſuch it moſt certainly is, in all the abettors of the miniſterial mandates; wherefore (as St. Paul ſays) "May the Lord reward them, according to their works."

"I congratulate you moſt ſincerely, on the ſucceſs that has hitherto attended the Provincials; a ſucceſs the more elating to me, as it was in ſome degree unexpected; for tho' I doubted not the *juſtice* of your cauſe, nor had the leaſt ſuſpicion of your *courage*, as *individuals*; yet ſomething more goes to the gaining of a battle, in the open field; and I muſt confeſs, I did fear, that the firſt onſet of the regulars would have made ſuch an impreſſion, that your troops muſt have given way; I am ſincerely glad it has proved otherwiſe, and I propheſy that the brave Provincials will give additional proofs both of courage and diſcipline in every future engagement.

"But after all, I am rather hurt by this *delay*, and was in hopes before now to have heard that they were in poſſeſſion of Boſton. What is the occaſion of their procraſtination? Do the Americans think it unfair to attack the few troops that are there, and wiſh for a more equal combat? or do they wait the event of the petition from the Congreſs? Believe me when I aſſure you, that if ſome capital ſtroke is not ſtruck during the preſent campaign, your cauſe will ſuffer greatly; as you may reſt aſſured that no accommodation is intended from hence, however you may be amuſed with pretenſions of that ſort; but on the contrary, when matters are a little riper for it, all the powers of hell are to be let looſe upon you; and if you find it difficult to diſlodge 6000 men from their holds, how will you repulſe 20,000? for ſo many will certainly come, and ſome of them very ſhortly.

"On our part, we can do nothing but rail at the government, without taking one ſtep towards righting ourſelves, or aſſiſting you. Oppreſſed as we are by a *tory* Miniſtry, who are ſupported by a *venal* Parliament; and nearly equally divided without doors, what remains for us, but to curſe our own luxury and effeminacy, and to look back with aſtoniſhment at the Pyms and Hampdens of former times, characters which we have not virtue to imitate.

"It is with pleaſure I hear that you are ſo forward in your works of Salt-Petre and Gunpowder. You offer noble premiums of encouragement; and they muſt be continued, as no price ſhould be ſpared for ſo eſſential an article.

"I am informed that a bluſtering proclamation is coming out, declaring the Americans to be in a ſtate of rebellion; names cannot alter the nature of things, and I apprehend that wiſe men will pay very little regard to the peremptory orders of a deſpotic Miniſtry, when unſupported by the conſtitution.

"I write to many of my friends by this conveyance; ſome of them may poſſibly have ſealed your glorious cauſe with their blood, before this reaches you.—Peace and glory to their reſpected ſhades! As for myſelf, tho' I am no ſoldier, be aſſured in all confidence that I ſhall not ceaſe to wiſh well to American Liberty, nor fail to give more ſignal proofs of my attachment to the ſupport of it than mere wiſhes, when a ſuitable occaſion preſents itſelf."

NEW-YORK, December 17.

By a letter from St. John's, dated November 24, we are informed, that the Continental troops have received intelligence, that there were concealed under ground, about ten tons of gunpowder, and 7000 ſtands of ſmall arms, that were to be put into the hands of the Canadians and Indians, to aſſiſt the miniſterial troops, and that they were digging for them, had found ſeveral cheſts of ſmall arms, and likewiſe had fiſhed out of the lake a royal ſtandard, and a number of muſkets.

Saturday night arrived here from our army in Canada, Lieut. Norton, of Col. Clinton's regiment, Mr. Bean, gunner, and Mr. Phineas Champman; who bring us the agreeable news that all the ſhipping that lay at Montreal had fallen into the hands of Gen. Montgomery, among them the Gaſpey brig of war, with all the priſoners (Col. Allen excepted) lately taken near St. John's: The fleet with Governor Carleton on board, had ſailed for Quebec, but was intercepted by a Gondola, and a battery erected by Col. Eaſton, near the river Sorrel, and there taken, with about 150 ſoldiers, &c. among them Col. Preſcot, &c. who were arrived at Ticonderoga, a few days ago, on their way to Connecticut. That Carleton, Luke La Corne, and two others went off in a boat from the fleet before it ſtruck, but were taken priſoners by by Col. Arnold, near Quebec; that Gen. Wooſter, was left to command at Montreal, and Gen. Montgomery was gone to aſſiſt Col. Arnold to ſecure Quebec.

Somerſet County, December 12, 1775.

WHEREAS purſuant to ſundry executions to me directed and delivered, againſt the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the Right Honourable William Earl of Stirling, the ſame goods and chattels, land and tenements, have been repeatedly advertiſed for ſale, and the ſale thereof was actually begun on the twenty-third day of November laſt, and continued for the ſpace of three days. And whereas on the 27th of November aforeſaid, the ſale was further adjourned for want of buyers, and by the agreement of his Lordſhip and the creditors, for one month, at which time, if the ſaid executions be not ſettled, it was farther agreed by the parties, that ſale ſhould be made of all the ſaid goods and chattels, lands and tenements, without oppoſition or further delay, which is teſtified in writing, under the hand of the ſaid Earl of Stirling. I do therefore give this notice, that, on the 27th of December inſtant, I ſhall begin the ſale of the ſaid goods and chattels, lands and tenements, and continue the ſame until all ſhall be ſold, or until the executions in my hands ſhall be ſatisfied. ROBERT STOCKTON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, December 14, 1775.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, laſt night, an apprentice lad, named *James Harriſon*, by trade a ſhoemaker, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and about 19 years of age, of a fair complexion, brown hair, tied with a falſe tail and ſometimes looſe, ſmooth face, very talkative when in liquor, and brags much of his manhood; had on, and took with him, two red double breaſted jackets, one with ſleeves, the other without, a brown coating coat, bound with brown binding, one ſingle breaſted red ſerge jacket, one half-worn caſtor hat, a pair of buckſkin breeches, and a pair of ſheepſkin ditto, a check ſhirt, a pair of yarn ſtockings, one old coatee coat, one Indian blanket, a leather apron, an old pair of pumps, and Pinchbeck ſhoe-buckles. It is ſuppoſed he intends to go in ſome veſſel, as he came from Ireland about two years ago. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and brings him home to me, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ANDREW PHILLER.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off. ¶

SIX POUNDS Reward.

BROKE out of the goal of this city, laſt night, a Dutchman, about 50 years of age, named *Andrew Yeager*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wears a blue great coat, a large hat, and can ſpeak no Engliſh. He was committed to the goal for breaking Rudolph Bunner's ſtore. Whoever apprehends ſaid priſoner, ſhall have the above reward of Six Pounds, paid by

Philadelphia, Dec. 5. THOMAS DEWEES, Goaler.

Cheſter Townſhip, Burlington County, December 14, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION or tract of land, containing 140 acres, in a high healthy part of the country, about 9 miles from Burlington and the ſame from Cooper's Ferry, within 3 miles of an Engliſh church and 3 miles from a Quakers meeting-houſe in Moore's-town; there are on the premiſes a dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable, and other out-houſes, a good bearing orchard, about 50 acres of cleared land, about 10 acres of meadow and more may be made, the woodland well timbered, all in good repair. The terms to the purchaſer will be extremely eaſy. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. ¶

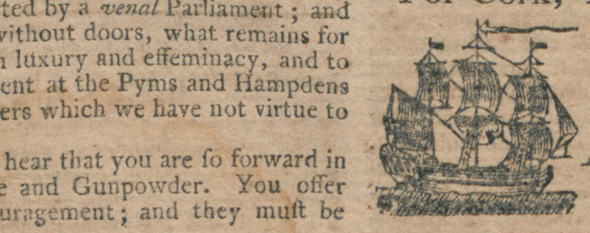
JACOB LIPPINCOTT.

THIS is to give notice to the creditors of SAMUEL OAKFORD, and LEWIS SMITH, confined for debt in the goal of Salem, that they be and appear before John Holme, and Andrew Sinnickſon, Eſquires, judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas for ſaid county, at the houſe of Joſeph Haynes, goaler, in Salem, on the tenth day of January next, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid debtors ſhould not be diſcharged, agreeable to an Act of the General Aſſembly, intituled, an Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors. †

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is at the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Coventry townſhip, Cheſter county, about two weeks paſt, a brown BULL, with a white face, a year old laſt ſpring, marked with a crop in the near ear, and a ſlit in the off ear. The owner thereof is deſired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take him away, by ¶

HENRY BEAR.

For Cork, Falmouth and London,



THE SHIP
ELIZABETH,
ROBERT CAMPBELL,
COMMANDER,

ANY perſon inclinable to go paſſenger, may apply to the Commander on board, and at the Coffee-Houſe, or of RICHARD NEAVE, junior.

FOUND about ſix weeks ago, on the road between the Lower Ferry and Darby, a piece of home-made CLOTH, not fulled. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have it again, by applying to JACOB KAUFFMAN, living in Eaſt Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county. ¶

ALL Perſons who have any Demands on JOSEPH PEMBERTON, of this City, Merchant, are deſired to bring or ſend their Accounts to the Subſcribers, or to one of them; and thoſe who are indebted to him are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment.

Philad. Twelfth-Month 12, 1775. JOHN REYNELL, SAMUEL MILES, JOSHUA HOWELL, HENRY DRINKER, } Aſſignees.

TO BE SOLD, by the ſaid ASSIGNEES,
A Parcel of choice old MADEIRA WINES,
In Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter-caſks. ‡

IMPORTED and to be SOLD by
MATTHIAS LANDENBERGER,
In Water-ſtreet, a few Doors below Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

MUSCOVADO SUGAR, Coffee, Cotton, Piemento, Cocoa, and Jamaica HIDES. ‖ 6 W.

BY Virtue of an Order of Orphan's Court for the County of Philadelphia, will be ſold by public Vendue, on Saturday, the 30th day of December inſtant, on the Premiſes, a Meſſuage or Tenement, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Frederick Townſhip, in the ſaid County, containing about 150 Acres; bounded on the Eaſt by Thomas Maybury's Land, on the North by Land of Andrew Young and Richard Weiſs, on the Weſt and South by ſaid Maybury's Land; late the Eſtate of John Smith, deceaſed. The Sale to begin about 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon. Attendance will be given at the Time and Place of Sale, by JACOB DETWEILER, and ANDREW OHL, Adminiſtrators. *December* 11, 1775. †

Preſently TO BE LETT, within leſs than eight miles of Philadelphia, and may be entered on the beginning of April,

A WELL ACCOMMODATE PLANTATION, conſiſting of about 140 acres of good plough land, and watered meadow, beſides woodland; the rent is 50l. currency; it has a good houſe of four rooms, garrets and cellar, and all neceſſary out-houſes. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. JOHN ROSS, Merchant, in Philadelphia, at his houſe, in Penn-ſtreet.

JOHN GREEN,

Late of this City, Grocer, being ſome Time ſince embarked for IRELAND,

HATH duly impowered the Subſcriber to tranſact ſuch of his Buſineſs as he hath left unſettled: Thoſe Perſons, therefore, who are indebted to the ſaid John Green, are requeſted to pay off their Accounts, Bonds, &c. to JOHN DRINKER, in Front-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the City Vendue-ſtore, Philadelphia. ¶

A ROBBERY!

WAS STOLEN, out of the dwelling-houſe of Cuthbert Landers, on Thurſday, the ſecond of December, between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock in the evening, ſundry Wearing Apparel, a Muſket, and a ſmall Trunk, containing ſeveral papers of value, belonging to the ſubſcriber. The muſket and trunk, together with part of the papers being ſince found, any perſon who ſhall find and return the remainder to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS reward for the papers only, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the clothes and papers, and no queſtions aſked. *Dec.* 4, 1775. JOHN CHALONER. ¶

WHEREAS THOMAS FARLEY, of Hampſhire county, in the colony of Virginia, by his bond of performance, dated the 16th day of May, 1774, therein bound himſelf to deliver up unto Peter Dinkle, of York-town, in the province of Pennſylvania, Sadler, five bonds (then in Virginia) conditioned for the payment of Twenty Pounds each, unto the ſaid Thomas, executed formerly by the ſaid Peter, and that delivery of them to be on or before the firſt day of November, 1774; which the ſaid Thomas hath not done. Theſe are to warn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on any of the ſaid five bonds, becauſe the ſaid Thomas would not promiſe to deliver them up if he had not received ſatisfaction for them, from

York, Dec. 1, 1775. ‖ PETER DINKLE.

Lancaſter, December 4, 1775.

ABOUT 5 or 6 months ago, was delivered to me a quarto bible, one hat, two ſhirts, and a pair of ſtockings, in a bag, to be carried up to Lancaſter, but without any direction or letter. The names of Robert and Mary M'Clintock are wrote in the beginning of the book. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take them away. ¶

FREDERICK SHEAFFER.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, on Sunday, the 12th of November laſt, a Dutch ſervant man, named ISAAC LEVAN, about 20 years of age, 5 feet high, dark brown hair, black complexion, large noſe and heavy eye-brows, and the toe next to the great toe of both feet leans on the great toe nail, ſpeaks bad Engliſh, and ſtutters ſomewhat in his ſpeech; had on, when he went away, a dark drab coloured coat, with large white metal buttons, a mixed coloured under jacket, patched before with blue cloth, tow ſhirt and trowſers, blue and white ſtockings, much worn, old ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM BYERS. ‖ 4 w.

CAME to William Porter's, living on William Logan's place, between the Riſing Sun and Germantown, the beginning of October laſt, a black and white old COW that is dry. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. WILLIAM PORTER. ¶

Eaſton, November 27, 1775.

WAS committed to this Goal, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant, a certain *John Symonds*, who ſays he was born in Conegocheague, he is about 5 feet 7 inches high, 23 years old, a thick ſet fellow, fair complexion, has an impediment in his ſpeech, and a ſcar on his lip. His maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, pay charges and take him away, in three weeks from this date, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees. ¶ PETER EALER, Goaler.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, living at the Sign of the Spread Eagle, on the Lancaſter road, in Radnor townſhip, on Saturday, the 4th of November laſt, a cheſtnut ſorrel HORSE, ſuppoſed to be about 12 years old; had on an old bridle and ſaddle, with green pluſh houſings; goes lame in his near fore foot, has a ſwitch tail, a ſtar and a ſnip, paces and trots, his near hind foot white, has holes in the hoofs of his fore feet, occaſioned, it is ſuppoſed, by being foundered. The owner of ſaid horſe is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JACOB HINKLE. ¶

Philadelphia, December 11, 1775.

STRAYED away from a lot in the Northern Liberties, on the night of the 27th of November laſt, a dark grey MARE, with a ſwitch tail, her mane long and hanging on both ſides, has been galled with a ſaddle ſome time ago, branded with the letter H on her near ſhoulder, and the letter C on her near buttock, trots in her common gait, has no ſhoes on, was very poor when ſhe went away. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to Mr. LEE's ſtable, in Black-horſe-alley, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward. †

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

December 27, 1775. NUMB. 2453.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Philadelphia, December 20, 1775.

THE Committee, appointed by the Aſſembly to ſettle the Accompts of the ſeveral Battalions and Companies of Aſſociators in this Province, with reſpect to Diſburſements for Drums and Colours, and Allowance to Adjutants, Fugal-men, Fifers and Drummers, will meet at the State-Houſe on the 15th Day of January next, where all thoſe concerned may attend, in order to have their ſeveral Demands adjuſted, and receive Orders for Payment.

The ſaid Committee are alſo directed to make Enquiry concerning the Contributions made by the People called Menoniſts, Omiſh Menoniſts, and Sunday Baptiſts in Lancaſter County, reſpecting the Uſe and Appropriation of ſuch their ſaid Contributions, in order to report the true State and Circumſtance thereof to the Houſe of Aſſembly at the next Meeting.—Therefore, thoſe who will pleaſe to give Information of the ſame, are deſired to attend at the Time and Place aforeſaid.

New-Caſtle County, on Delaware, December 20, 1775.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to ſuch Perſon or Perſons as would undertake to deliver, in ſome ſhort and convenient Time,

One Hundred good FIRELOCKS,

made in this or any neighbouring Colony, that they do make known their Propoſals as ſpeedily as poſſible to the Subſcribers, who are duly authoriſed to contract for the ſame, for the Uſe of this County. JAMES LATIMER, ¶ JOHN EVANS.

FOR SALE,

AN Extraordinary Piece of LAND, ſituate on Alloways-Creek, in Salem County, containing 125 Acres. There is a good Dwelling-houſe, with a Cellar under it, on the Premiſes. For Particulars, enquire of the Subſcriber, living in Dearfield, Cumberland County.

¶ SAMUEL WOOD.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on by the Firſt of April next,

TWO Valuable Plantations of Lime-ſtone LAND, ſituate in the Great-Valley, 26 miles from Philadelphia, near the Lancaſter road.----One of them contains upwards of 200 acres, on which is a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes.----On the other, containing about 180 acres, is a neat brick houſe, and other convenient out-houſes.---Both have excellent orchards and meadows, and are well fenced. For terms, apply to DR. SAMUEL KENNEDY. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Plantation, or Tract of Lime-ſtone LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Marlborough, in Cheſter county, containing 270 acres, 45 whereof are good watered meadow, 60 acres of good thriving timber, and the remainder good plow land: There is on ſaid plantation a good houſe and kitchen, ſuitable for a public houſe, which have been occupied in that way for ſeveral years paſt, and known by the name of Doe-Run Tavern. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Birmingham, in ſaid county.

December 16, 1775. ‡ JAMES HANNUM.

THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away, on Saturday, the firſt of December inſtant, a tall, perſonable man, aged about 28, dreſſed in a chocolate coloured Bath coating ſurtout coat, with buttons at the ſleeves, and has a large green velvet collar, a cloſe coat, jacket and breeches, of dark brown broadcloth, alſo a pair of blue, red and white narrow ſtriped cotton trowſers, which come down under the ſhoe ſtraps; in his pockets a miniature picture of a young lady, two pair of ruffles, and a tooth-pick caſe; his hair dreſſed in the faſhionable manner, and his hat in the modern cut.---He has much the appearance of a gentleman, ſays he is a doctor, ſpeaks ſome words in the Scottiſh idiom, and has paſſed in the ſeveral places he has been defrauding in, by the names of *Drummond*, *Stuart*, and *Cambell*. He took with him a bay MARE, ſuppoſed to be 14 hands high, is with foal and is branded on one of the ſhoulders it is thought with S. H. generally paces, but can trot, and was ſeen on the Jerſey road, going towards Cohanſey. Any perſon who delivers the mare, bridle and ſaddle, to WILLIAM COOPER, at his ferry oppoſite Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward; and if any one will give intelligence by line or otherwiſe, ſo that the mare may be had again, he ſhall receive Twenty Shillings for his trouble. ¶

Springfield, December 14, 1775.

SIX-PENCE REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield townſhip, Cheſter county, a Dutch ſervant woman, named *Anna Chriſtiana Elizabeth Myer*, about 20 years of age, black hair, grey eyes, big with child; had on, and took with her, ſeveral ſorts of wearing apparel, too tedious to deſcribe. As ſhe is a notorious runaway, and has been concealed in Philadelphia ſeveral times, theſe are to forbid all perſons from harbouring ſaid ſervant, or concealing her, as they ſhall be dealt with as the law directs. § SAMUEL LEVIS.

Lancaſter Goal, December 12, 1775.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on ſuſpicion of being a run-a-way, a certain JAMES DEVINE, aged about 20 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, brown hair cut ſhort, ſmooth complexion, and remarkably knock-kneed: Had on, when committed, a half-worn beaver hat, orange coloured coating ſurtout, blue cloth jacket, old buck-ſkin breeches, fine ſhirt, thread ſtockings, and half-worn ſhoes. He is a weaver by trade, and ſays he belongs to Mr. Caleb Emlin, of the city of Philadelphia. His maſter is deſired to come or ſend for him, in three weeks from the date hereof, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will then be diſcharged, on paying his fees, by

‡ GEORGE EBERLY, Goaler.

WE, the Subſcribers, Auditors of the Eſtate of JOHN KOPLIN, late of Limirick Townſhip, do hereby give Notice to the Creditors of the ſaid Koplin, to meet at the Houſe of Henry Derring, in New-Hanover Townſhip, on the 31ſt Day of January next, with their Accounts properly atteſted, in order that they may be adjuſted, and receive their proportionable Dividend of the ſaid Eſtate; and thoſe indebted to the ſaid Kopling are to pay off their Accounts on the Day aforeſaid, HENRY DERRING, junior, ADAM BROTZMAN, JOHN STETLER. ‡

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

ON Tueſday, the 12th of December inſtant, an outward bound Sloop, called the Betſey, was carried off from Cape-Henlopen, by the undermentioned Seamen, after forcing the Subſcriber aſhore, who was then Maſter. She is double decked, built in Philadelphia, about 4 Years old, ſheathed, black Sides, her Decks payed with Tar and Ocre; had on board 8 Hogſheads of Rum, 39 Barrels of Flour, 2 Hogſheads of Loaf Sugar, 100 Pounds of Chocolate, and 600 Pounds of Cheeſe.

George Buchanan, Mate; is about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, a native of Scotland, very talkative, ſmooth faced, long black Hair, tied behind, about 30 Years of Age, and has remarkable long Legs.

James Herdman, about 25 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, from the North of Ireland, a little pock-marked, ſtout and well made, black Complexion, and ſhort Hair.

James Henderſon, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, a native of Scotland, very thick and clumſy, pock-marked, has black curled Hair, with ſome white Hairs in his Neck, has a remarkable ſtubbed Noſe, and ſpeaks on the North of England Dialect.

Peter M'Callum, about 22 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, born in the Highlands of Scotland, ſmooth faced, with dark brown curled Hair, ſpeaks very broken Engliſh.

Whoever will ſtop the Veſſel and Goods, ſo that the Owner may have them again, ſhall have the above Reward, and FIFTY DOLLARS for each of the Seamen on Conviction, paid by

PHILIP LACEY.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, near the Gap Tavern, in Sadſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 6th inſtant, two HORSES, one of a cheſtnut colour, about 8 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder or buttock S, the near hind foot white, and a natural trotter. The other is black, 2 years old, about 15 hands high, ſwitch tail, his mane hangs on both ſides, and is likewiſe a natural trotter. The owner ſuppoſes (if ſtrayed) ſaid horſes are gone towards Suſquehanna river. Whoever takes up ſaid horſes, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have the above reward; and if ſtolen, Eight Dollars for the thief and horſes, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

December 14, 1775. § JOHN WASON.

Lower-Merion, Philadelphia County, December 19, 1775.

STOLEN laſt night, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, A BAY MARE, about 11 years old, near 14 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſhod before, a natural pacer, no brand or ear-mark. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, ſo that I get her again, and ſecures the thief, ſhall have THREE POUNDS, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the mare only. The perſon ſuſpected of ſtealing ſaid mare is a young man that ſquints, and had on a blue coat, red jacket, leather breeches, white ſtockings, and a red ſurtout. ¶ STEPHEN GOODMAN.

December 16, 1775.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living near Oxford Meeting-houſe, Eaſt-Nottingham, Cheſter county, TWO DRAFT OXEN, the one of a whitiſh colour, with ſmall ſpots of red along his ſides, and ſpotted and griſled on his neck and ſhoulders, wide horns, which have not been cut, cropped on the near ear, and had a ſcar on the near ſide, without hair when he left me; the other almoſt red, cropped on both ears, with white on different places, wide horns which have not been cut; both riſing four years old. Any perſon or perſons giving notice, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings reward, paid by ROBERT GRAHAM. ‖

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, ſome time in the Sixth-Month laſt, TEN SHEEP, viz. Six old ones and four lambs, five of the old ones are ewes and one a wether; the lambs are all ewes, and not ear-marked, one of them is a remarkable ſpotted one, moſt or all of the old ones are marked with a crop off the near ear, and a halfpenny out of the far ear, and one of them had a bell on when they went away; it is thought that they are ſomewhere in Lancaſter county, near the main road leading from Philadelphia to Anderſon's ferry, for they were brought from York county laſt ſpring, and were ſeen in harveſt going up the aforeſaid road, near the Mariner's Compaſs. Whoever takes up or ſecures ſaid ſheep, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Twelfth-Month 15, 1775. ‖ ELIZABETH KIRK.

STOLEN out of the ſhed of *John Hoſſer*, in Beggar's-Town, upon the Germantown road, in Philadelphia county, on Tueſday evening, the 19th of December, 1775, a ſorrel HORSE, near 15 hands high, about 13 years old, ſhod all round, has an uncommonly ſhort ſwitch tail, a white ſpot on one ſide of his back, cauſed by the ſaddle, no brand nor ear-mark remembered; he is a natural pacer. Stolen at the ſame time a ſaddle and bridle, the ſaddle about half-worn, with a blue ſaddle-cloth bound round with white, and a bag with ſome oats tied upon the ſaddle. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may have his horſe, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have *Six Dollars* reward, or for the horſe only *Three Dollars* reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought to *John Hoſſer*, in Beggar's-Town, *John Barnhill*, in Philadelphia, or *Samuel Barnhill*, in Shearman's Valley, Cumberland county. †

Middletown, Bucks County, December 12, 1775.

I DO hereby give Information,
A BULL broke into my Plantation,
About three Months before this Date,
Whoſe natural Marks I ſhall relate;
His Face is white, his Sides are black,
With a white Liſt along his Back;
I think the ſtrange miſchievous Beaſt,
Muſt be three Years of Age at leaſt;
And if the Owner does appear,
Before the laſt Day of the Year,
And prove his Right, and Charges pay,
Then he may drive his Beaſt away.

¶ THOMAS PAXSON.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Gwynedd townſhip, about the 3d of Auguſt laſt, A RED COW, with ſome white under her belly, and ſuppoſed to be 11 years old. The owner proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again. WILLIAM ERVIN. ¶ *Dec. 20, 1775*

New-York, December 13, 1775.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SAMUEL LOUDON

Begs Leave to inform the Public, that on Thurſday, the Fourth Day of January next, he will publiſh No. I. of a News-paper, (To be continued weekly) entituled, THE

NEW-YORK PACKET;

OR THE

AMERICAN ADVERTISER.

HE is encouraged to undertake this arduous Work by the Advice, and promiſed literary Aſſiſtance, of a numerous Circle of warm Friends to our (at preſent much diſtreſſed) Country.

In the Courſe of this Publication, the Editor engages to do every thing in his Power to render it a valuable and accurate NEWS-PAPER, in order that the Public, through its Channel, may receive the earlieſt Intelligence of the State of public Affairs, and of the ſeveral intereſting Occurrences which may occaſionally happen, whether at home or abroad.

He has poſſeſſed himſelf of a neat and ſizeable Aſſortment of Types, together with every other Neceſſary for carrying on a ſplendid News-paper; and the beſt Hands ſhall be procured to perform the mechanical Part.

The NEW-YORK PACKET will be printed in Folio, on a large Paper, of a good Quality, and equal in Size to the other News-papers publiſhed in this City; the Price TWELVE SHILLINGS per Annum: Advertiſements will be inſerted at the uſual Price of FIVE SHILLINGS, when of a moderate Length, and continued Four Weeks; longer Advertiſements to be charged accordingly.

The Publiſher flatters himſelf, that the NEW-YORK PACKET will be conducted on ſuch Principles, as will influence every Lover of real Merit, who may encourage the Work, to preſerve it in Volumes, as a faithful Chronicle of its own Time.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are thankfully received by SAMUEL LOUDON, at his Houſe in Dock-Street, near the Coffee-Houſe, New-York, where the Printing Buſineſs is carried on with Neatneſs, and on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Plantation or Tract of Land (of late the property of David Jones, deceaſed) ſituated in the townſhip of Whitemarſh and county of Philadelphia, containing 227 acres, being elegantly ſituated for a Gentleman's country ſeat, commanding a moſt delightful proſpect down the river Schuylkill, 147 acres cleared and well adapted for raiſing of grain, being chiefly new land, 4 acres of which is meadow and more may be made, the other 80 acres woodland, well timbered; on ſaid premiſes are a new log dwelling-houſe, young bearing orchard, limekiln in good repair, and plenty of good limeſtone; ſaid premiſes are bounded by lands of Samuel Miles, Eſq; and lands belonging to Spring Mill. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to LÆTITIA JONES, on ſaid premiſes, or JOSEPH PAUL, at Spring Mill, Executors. ¶

December 20, 1775.

STOP THIEF!

STOLEN out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 13th inſtant, A SILVER WATCH, almoſt new, with a China face, a ſteel chain, braſs key, and the ſeal of a rediſh colour; wrote on the face of the watch *Iſaac Rodgers, London*. Whoever ſecures the thief and watch, ſo as the owner may have it again, and the thief convicted, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward, or THREE DOLLARS for the watch only, paid by WILLIAM TODD. §

STOLEN *from the Subſcriber, living in Lampeter Townſhip, Lancaſter County, in the Night of the 14th Inſtant,* A BLACK HORSE, *three Years old laſt Spring, about 12 or 13 Hands high, both hind Legs white, is a natural Pacer, no Brand nor Ear-mark, is a good chunky Horſe, in good Order, and ſhod before. Whoever delivers the Thief and Horſe to the Owner ſhall have* EIGHT DOLLARS *for both, or* FOUR DOLLARS *for the Horſe, and reaſonable Charges, paid by*

December 15, 1775. ¶ TOBIAS GREIDER.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber, of Northumberland county, purchaſed a certain tract of land of *Richard Malone*, of the county aforeſaid, for which he gave ſeveral bonds, two whereof remain unpaid, viz. one for Twenty Pounds, payable the 3d of Auguſt 1775, and the other for Twenty Pounds, payable the 3d of Auguſt 1776. And whereas the ſaid *Malone* will not make a right to the land for which ſaid bonds were given, according to articles of agreement, the ſubſcriber forewarns all perſons from taking any aſſignment on ſaid bonds, as he is determined not to pay them, unleſs compelled thereto by law.

¶ JOHN LYTLE.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in the Northern Liberties, near the Falls of Schuylkill, on the 23d day of July, 1775, a poor, old, large blackiſh brown HORSE, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, with white hind feet, no brand nor ear-mark. Likewiſe, came to the ſaid place, two old ſtray COWS, one a light brindle, with a crop in each ear, and the top of one horn broke off; ſhe came the 6th of Auguſt; the other a ſmall dark brown pied, with white head and face, and white under her belly; ſhe came ſome time in September. The owner or owners of the ſaid creatures are deſired to come and prove his or their property, pay the charges, and take them away. § JOHN RENSHAW.

Salem County, December 18, 1775.

I *Sarah Smith*, School-miſtreſs, the wife of *William Smith*, take this method to inform the public not to truſt or credit the ſaid *Smith* on my account, for I ſhall never pay any of his contractions; my living ſhall go no more after that rate as it did laſt March to uphold his whores, he abuſed me, and turned me out of doors; his credit and his living came by me, but he forgot that and lives in adultery; now to get more I will if I can, but I will not truſt it to that falſe man; I nine years have been his wife, tho' he for a widower doth paſs, when he meets a ſuitable laſs; for his wicked doings I never more can him abide, nor he never more ſhall lie by my ſide. SARAH SMITH. ¶

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR 1776.

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 13.

Extract of a letter from Major Spotswood, *of Col.* Woodford's *regiment, to a friend in this city, dated* Great-Bridge, *December* 9.

"We were alarmed this morning by the firing of some guns, just after reveille beating, which, as the enemy had paid us this compliment several times, we at first concluded to be nothing but a morning salute; but, in a short time after, I heard Adjutant Blackburn call out, *Boys, stand to your arms.* Col. Woodford and myself immediately got equipped, and ran out. The Col. pressed down to the breastwork, in our front; and my alarm post being 250 yards in another quarter, I ran to it as fast as I could, and by the time I had made all ready for engaging, a very heavy fire ensued at the breastwork, in which were not more than 60 men. It continued for about half an hour, when the King's troops gave way, after sustaining considerable loss, and behaving like true born Englishmen. They marched up to our entrenchments with fixed bayonets; our young troops received them with firmness, and behaved as well as it was possible for soldiers to do. Captain Leslie, of the regulars, commanded the fort on the other side of the bridge. Captain Fordyce, of the grenadiers, led the van with his company, and Lieutenant Batut commanded the advanced party. The former got killed within a few yards of the breastwork, with 12 privates. The Lieutenant, with 16 soldiers, were taken prisoners, all wounded. Several others were carried into the fort, under cover of their cannon; and, from the blood on the bridge, they must have lost one half of the detachment. It would appear that providence was on our side; for, during the whole engagement, we lost not a man, and only one was slightly wounded in the hand. Col. Woodford is a brave officer, and a man I love. He had Captain Fordyce buried with the military honours due to his rank, and all the prisoners that fell into our hands taken the greatest care of. We have not, as yet, been able to ascertain the number killed and wounded on their side. Three officers fusees, with bayonets and cartouch boxes, fell into our hands, from which we judge that there were 3 commissioned officers killed. As soon as a general return can be made out, it will be sent to the Honourable Convention. I am at present in the greatest hurry, and can only give an account of what I have seen."

Extracts of letters from Col. William Woodford *to the Hon.* Edmund Pendleton, *Esq; President of the General Convention.*

"A servant belonging to Major Marshall, who deserted the other night from Col. Scott's party, has compleatly taken his Lordship in. Lieut. Batut, who is wounded, and at present my prisoner, informs, that this fellow told them not more than 300 shirtmen were here; and that imprudent man catched at the bait, dispatching Captain Leslie with all the regulars (about 200) who arrived at the bridge about three o'clock in the morning, joined by about 300 black and white slaves, laid planks upon the bridge, and crossed just after our reveille had beat; a lucky time for us, and you'll say rather an improper season for them to make their push, when, of course, all our men must be under arms. The above Lieutenant commanded the advanced party, and Capt. Fordyce, of the grenadiers, led the van with his company, who, for his coolness and bravery, deserved a better fate, as well as the brave fellows who fell with him, who behaved like heroes. They marched up to our breast-work with fixed bayonets, and perhaps a hotter fire never happened, or a greater carnage, for the number of troops. None of the blacks, &c. in the rear with Capt. Leslie, advanced farther than the bridge. I have the pleasure to inform you, that the victory was complete, and that most of their dead and wounded, with two pieces of cannon, were carried off under cover of their guns from the fort. We buried 12, besides the Captain (him with all the military honours due to his rank) and have prisoners Lieut. Batut and 16 privates, all wounded; 35 stands of arms and accoutrements, 2 officers fusees, powder, ball and cartridges, with sundry other things, have likewise fallen into our hands. This was a second Bunker's-hill affair, in miniature, with this difference, that we kept our post, and had only one man wounded in the hand."

Great Bridge, December 11.

"Since I wrote yesterday, nothing of moment has happened, but the enemy's abandoning their fort. We took possession of it in the morning, and found therein 6 pieces of cannon, which they had spiked up, 7 guns and a bayonet, a few shot, a quantity of spades and shovels, some bedding, 2 barrels of bread, 20 quarters of beef, a box and a half of candles, 4 or 5 iron pots, a few dozen of bottles, some axes, and old lumber. From the great effusion of blood on the bridge and in the fort, from the accounts of the sentries, who saw many bodies carried out of the fort to be interred, and other circumstances, I conceive their loss to be much greater than I thought it yesterday, and the victory to be complete.—Lieut. Batut having an inclination to inform the King's troops of the humane treatment he has met with here, I dispatched Ensign Hoomes with a flag of truce, and the Lieutenant's letter, who returned with the following answer from the Commander of the fort.—"*Capt. Leslie presents his compliments to Mr. Batut, and returns Col. Woodford his sincere thanks for his kind treatment of the prisoners. He is happy Mr. Batut's wound is so slight, but is extremely sorry for the loss of poor Fordyce.*" The unfortunate Captain Fordyce was a Captain of grenadiers in the 14th regiment, and most of the soldiers were grenadiers of that regiment. As the Captain was a gallant and brave officer, I promised to inter him with all the military honours due to his great merit, which I hope will meet with the approbation of the Hon. the Convention. About 250 Carolina men are arrived, under the command of Col. Vail, with 6 pieces of cannon, and a quantity of powder."

Great Bridge, December 12.

"L. Col. Stephen arrived at Kemp's landing last night, and agreeable to my orders sent a party to secure every person in that neighbourhood, that had left Norfolk since the battle of the Great Bridge. He informs he has Mr. Max. Calvert, Doctor Campbell, Mr. Mathew Phripp, and others, now with him, whose examination I now enclose. I have had a number of people from thence to-day, whose stories disagree. They bring two petitions, one from the poor inhabitants of Norfolk, the other from the distressed Highlanders, which I likewise send enclosed; and, having given no answers to them yet, have detained the bearers for farther consideration.—Two gentlemen this moment brought me in a young Scotchman, named Hamilton, who confesses he has bore arms, and was at this fort in Gilmour's campany; he was making his way to Nansemond. I have ordered him to be coupled to one of his black brother soldiers, with a pair of handcuffs, which is the resolution I have taken shall be the fate of all those cattle, till I am further instructed by your Honourable House.—I enclose a copy of my advertisement, dispersed over Princess Anne and Norfolk counties, and hope it will meet with your approbation.—Major Eppes arrived here this evening with his party, and Col. Howe with 340 of the Caronna regulars.—I shall march tomorrow with a number of the troops.—I am just informed that several sail of vessels were arrived to-day, thought to have troops on board, but Col. Howe supposes them to be the tenders returning from North Carolina."

Two companies of choice riflemen have arrived at head-quarters this week, who are all well armed, commanded by Capt. Campbell of Fincastle, and Capt. Gibson of West Augusta. Capt. Morgan Alexander, with his rifle company, is expected this day; as fine men, we hear, as ever were seen.

From undoubted authority, we can assure the public, that effectual measures are fallen upon to supply all the colonies with *salt*, in a short time, as well as with *another article*, which there is the greatest probability will be much used in the spring.

The 250 Highlanders lately arrived, with their wives and children, who were bound for Cape Fear, but brought into Norfolk by some of the tenders, to recruit Lord Dunmore's army (a most inhuman proceeding, but of a piece with the rest of his conduct) have petitioned Col. Woodford to fall upon some method to have them sent to the place of their destination.—The inhabitants of Norfolk have likewise sued for protection.

A flag of truce came into Col. Woodford a few days ago, from Lord Dunmore, proposing an exchange of prisoners, which was brought by Lieut. Wallace of the 14th regiment, and a certain Mr. Blair, late of Smithfield, merchant. Col. Woodford returned for answer, that he should consult the Honourable Convention, and acquaint him with their determination.

The gentlemen who are now prisoners with Lord Dunmore are, Col Hutchings, Col. Lawson, Capt. Hunter, Mr. Thoroughgood, and 12 private men.—He has sent to Boston Mr. Robinson, one of the Delegates for Princess Anne, with Capt. Matthews and Capt. Deane.—Capt. William Goodrich, whom he lately took prisoner in Nansemond, is sent out, it is said, in one of the tenders.

It is said that Lord Dunmore intends shortly for the West-Indies with his cargoe of slaves, to make the most of them before his departure for England; as, by letters lately received, it is affirmed that he would be speedily recalled, his conduct in Virginia being much censured by the Ministry.

On Tuesday last, a large schooner from the West-Indies, bound for Norfolk, was taken and brought into Hampton by our men stationed there. She was laden with rum and sugar, and had 2700 dollars on board.

Last Friday se'nnight the sloop Christian, belonging to Mr. Archibald Govan, loaded with wheat, and bound for Glasgow, having met with a gale of wind, put back into Hampton road, and was carried into Hampton by a party of the minute-men stationed there. On examining the letters aboard of her, many were found to contain sentiments inimical to America, written by people from Norfolk; but, in justice to the owner, we cannot help mentioning, that his letters contained *sentiments very friendly to this country*. This is the third time this vessel has put back, from accidents.

CARTER BRAXTON, Esq; was this day chosen a delegate for this colony, to attend the General Congress, in the room of the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Esq; deceased; who, we hear, sets out in a few days to take his seat in that august assembly.

Last night Col. Bullit arrived from the army, with Dr. Campbell of Norfolk, who, besides several other gentlemen of that borough, had surrendered themselves to Col. Woodford, and sued for protection. Lord Dunmore, we hear, swears most furiously that he will bombard Norfolk, should the *shirtmen* come into it. They most certainly will, so that we need not be amazed to hear, soon, of that place's being laid in ashes.

A few days ago six of Lord Dunmore's men deserted from the Otter. They met some of our men, on their way to this city, by whom they were treated with the utmost hospitality; in return, they assisted us, with the highest pleasure, in stowing away our baggage, and in expediting our troops to their destined place. When they were asked what induced them to leave Dunmore, they answered, "Hungry bellies, naked backs, and no fuel, besides, in other respects, the most cruel and inhuman treatment."

The defeat of the British regulars at the Great Bridge, last Saturday, struck the enemy into such dreadful consternation and terror, that after abandoning their fort, they thought it most prudent to retire from Norfolk, and take refuge on board the ships. It is imagined our troops will take possession of that place without opposition, and hoped that they will soon be able to drive the pirates from the harbour.——It is reported, that Lord Dunmore has requested an exchange of prisoners, and that the King's soldiers killed and wounded in the battle amounted to 102, eleven only of the grenadiers having escaped.

VIRGINIA, December 13, 1775.

By the REPRESENTATIVES *of the* PEOPLE *of the colony and dominion of* Virginia, *assembled in* GENERAL CONVENTION,

A DECLARATION.

WHEREAS Lord Dunmore, by his proclamation, dated on board the ship William, the 7th day of November 1775, hath presumed, in direct violation of the constitution and the laws of this country, to declare martial law in force, and to be executed throughout this colony, whereby our lives, our liberty and property, are arbitrarily subjected to his power and direction; and whereas the said Lord Dunmore, assuming powers which the King himself cannot exercise, to intimidate the good people of this colony into a compliance with his arbitrary will, hath declared those who do not immediately repair to his standard, and submit in all things to a government not warranted by the constitution, to be in actual rebellion, and thereby to have incurred the penalties inflicted by the laws for such offences; and hath offered freedom to the servants and slaves of those he is pleased to term *rebels*, arming them against their masters, and destroying the peace and happiness of his Majesty's good and faithful subjects, whose property is rendered insecure, and whose lives are exposed to the dangers of a general insurrection: We, as guardians of the lives and liberty of the people our constituents, conceive it to be indispensably our duty to protect them against every species of despotism, and to endeavour to remove those fears with which they are so justly alarmed.

If it were possible the understanding of men could be so blinded that every gleam of reason might be lost, the *hope* his Lordship says he hath ever entertained of an accommodation between Great-Britain and this colony might now pass unnoticed; but truth, justice and common sense must ever prevail, when facts can be appealed to in their support. It is the peculiar happiness of this colony, that his Lordship can be traced as the source of innumerable evils, and one of the principal causes of the misfortunes under which we now labour. A particular detail of his conduct since his arrival in this colony can be considered only as a repetition, it having been already fully published to the world by the proceedings of the General Assembly, and a former Convention; but the unremitting violence with which his Lordship endeavours to involve this country in the most dreadful calamities, constantly affords new matter for the attention of the public, and will remove every imputation of ingratitude to his Lordship, or of injustice to his character. His Lordship is pleased to ascribe the unworthy part he hath taken against this colony to a necessity arising from the conduct of its inhabitants, whom he hath considered in a *rebellious* state, but who know nothing of *rebellion* except the name. Ever zealous in support of tyranny, he hath broken the bonds of society, and trampled justice under his feet. Had his Lordship been desirous of effecting an accommodation of these disputes, he hath had the most ample occasion of exerting both his interest and abilities; but that he never had in view any such salutary end most evidently appears from the whole tenor of his conduct. The supposed design of the Canada bill having been to draw down upon us a savage and merciless enemy, the present manœuvres amongst the Roman Catholics in Ireland, and the schemes concerted with Doctor Connelly, and other vile instruments of tyranny, which have appeared by the examination of the said Connelly, justify the supposition, and most fully evince his Lordship's inimical and cruel disposition towards us, and can best determine whether we have been wrong in preparing to resist, even by arms, that system of tyranny adopted by the Ministry and Parliament of Great-Britain, of which he is become the rigid executioner in this colony. The many depredations committed also upon the inhabitants of this colony, by the tenders and other armed vessels, employed by his Lordship for such purposes, the pilfering and plundering the property of the people, and the actual seduction and seizure of their slaves, were truly alarming in their effects, and called aloud for justice and resistance. The persons of many of our peaceable brethren have been seized and dragged to confinement, contrary to the principles of liberty, and the constitution of our country. Yet have we borne this injurious treatment with unexampled patience, unwilling to shed the blood of our fellow-subjects, who, prosecuting the measures of a British Parliament, would sacrifice our lives and property to a relentless fury and unabating avarice. If a Governor can be authorised, even by Majesty itself, to annul the laws of the land, and introduce the most execrable systems, the law martial; if, by his single fiat, he can strip us of our property, can give freedom to our servants and slaves, and arm them for our destruction, let us bid adieu to every thing valuable in life, let us at once bend our neck to the galling yoke, and hug the chains prepared for us and our latest posterity!

It is with inexpressible concern we reflect upon the distressed situation of some of our unhappy countrymen, who have thought themselves too immediately within the power of *Lord Dunmore*, and have been induced thereby to remain inactive. We lament the advantage he hath taken of their situation, and at present impute their inactivity, in the cause of freedom and the constitution, not to any defection or want of zeal, but to their defenceless state; and whilst we endeavour to afford them succour, and to support their rights, we expect hey will contribute exery thing in their power to effect their deliverance. Yet, if any of our people, in violation of their faith plighted to this colony, and the duty they owe to society, shall be found in arms, or continue to give assistance to our enemies, we shall think ourselves justified, by the necessity we are under, in executing upon them the law of retaliation.

Impressed with a just and ardent zeal for the welfare and happiness of our countrymen, we trust they will, on their part, exert themselves in defence of our common cause, and that we shall all acquit ourselves like freemen, being compelled, by the disagreeable, but absolute necessity, of repelling *force by force*, to maintain our just rights and privileges; and we appeal to GOD, who is the sovereign disposer of all events, for the justice of our cause, trusting to his unerring wisdom to direct our councils, and give success to our ARMS.

EDMUND PENDLETON, President

VIRGINIA, December 14, 1775.

By the REPRESENTATIVES *of the* PEOPLE *of the colony and dominion of* Virginia, *assembled in* GENERAL CONVENTION,

A DECLARATION.

WHEREAS Lord Dunmore, by his proclamation, dated on board the ship William, off Norfolk, the 7th day of November 1775, hath offered freedom to such able-bodied slaves as are willing to join him, and take up arms, against the good people of this colony, giving thereby encouragement to a general insurrection, which may induce a necessity of inflicting the severest punishments upon those unhappy people, already deluded by his base and insidious arts; and whereas, by an act of the General Assembly now in force in this colony, it is enacted, that all Negro or other slaves, conspiring to rebel or make insurrection, shall suffer death, and be excluded all benefit of clergy: We think it proper to declare, that all slaves who have been, or shall be seduced, by his Lordship's proclamation, or other arts, to desert their master's service, and take up arms against the inhabitants of this colony, shall be liable to such punishment as shall hereafter be directed by the General Convention. And to the end that all such who have taken this unlawful and wicked step, may return in safety to their duty, and escape the punishment due to their crimes, we hereby promise pardon to them, they surrendering themselves to Col. William Woodford, or any other commander of our troops, and not appearing in arms after the publication hereof. And we do further earnestly recommend it to all humane and benevolent persons in this colony, to explain and make known this our offer of mercy to those unfortunate people.

EDMUND PENDLETON, President.

CAMBRIDGE, December 14.

Yesterday afternoon an express arrived at his Excellency the General's from Marblehead, with advice, that three men of war were seen off that harbour, and that it was apprehended an attack upon the town was intended. On the reception of this intelligence, Col. Glover's regiment, with a company of artillery, were ordered to march immediately for that place.

Since the arrival of the abovementioned express we hear, that the three men of war had approached, by yesterday noon, very near the mouth of Marblehead harbour, and that all the militia of the neighbouring towns were under arms—A very good fortification, mounting about twenty pieces of good cannon, had been lately erected at the entrance of said harbour; so that, we hope, any attempt for destroying the town will meet with a vigorous and successful resistance.

Since our laſt 5000 of the brave ſons of New-England (3000 of this colony, and 2000 from New-Hampſhire) have joined the Continental Army under the command of his Excellency General Waſhington.

WATERTOWN, *December* 11.

It is reported that the piratical gentry and military butchers of the town of Boſton, not reliſhing ſalt proviſions, which are too good for them, are equipping men of war ſchooners with hay, wood, &c. on their decks, to decoy our privateers, but their little arts, like themſelves, are of no conſequence; it is to be hoped we ſhall have opportunity to convince them, that the proviſion veſſels we have already capted will be but the beginning of ſorrow to them, in the comfortable proſpect of a long cold winter:———From ſuch events ſhould they experience keen appetites, and have nothing to eat, we ſhould acquieſce in Providence; for as they have proved themſelves to have no ſouls, there is no need of concern for their worthleſs carcaſes. But we ſhall not be regardleſs of their armed ſchooners, and have no objection to the taking them, whenever they ſhall ſee fit to come in our way.

WORCESTER, *December* 15.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Continental ſervice, in Canada, to a Gentleman in this Place, dated Point aux Tremble (21 miles above Quebec) Nov. 22, 1775.

"As to the affairs in this province, I ſuppoſe, as there is a free communication between Gen. Montgomery's army and Head-Quarters, you are fully acquainted.—We impatiently wait a junction of ſome part or all of Montgomery's forces, to ſubject the only remaining fortreſs in this province (now in the poſſeſſion of Carleton) to the united colony forces: Carleton has injured the cauſe of the miniſtry very much in cauſing them to depend on the French inhabitants: Had it not been for an Engliſh gentleman, who was a greater politician than himſelf, he would have ſent the few Britiſh troops that now remain here to Boſton, in that caſe he would have been entirely deſerted, the inhabitants are all in our favour, they ſtrive with each other which ſhall be firſt in doing kind offices to the Boſtonians, as they call all that come from the Engliſh colonies."

NEW-YORK, *December* 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-Haven, to his friend in this city, dated December 20.

"I take this opportunity to inform you, that one regiment of foot, and three troops of horſe, are embarked at Boſton, and going ſomewhere; there is not the leaſt doubt but they are deſtined for your place.—Pray be on your guard."

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 27.

"*Frederick County, Maryland, Nov.* 24, 1775.

"SIR,

I AM directed, by the Committee of this county, to tranſmit to you copies of the examinations of Allen Cameron, John Smith, John Connelly, and a letter to one Gibſon from Connelly, and Lord Dunmore's ſpeech to White Eyes, and propoſals by Connelly to Gen. Gage for the raiſing an army for the deſtruction of the liberties of the colonies. Any orders relative to the priſoners will be ſtrictly obſerved, the Committee and inhabitants of this county being determined to purſue every meaſure which the Congreſs may recommend to them, as neceſſary for the preſervation of theſe colonies at this time of imminent danger. I am, very reſpectfully, Sir,

Your moſt humble Servant,

JOHN HANSON, jun. Chairman."

The Honourable John Hancock, Eſq;
Preſident of the Congreſs.

FREDERICK-TOWN, MARYLAND.

In COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *November* 23, 1775.

Allen Cameron, Dr. John Smith, and John Connelly, being taken into cuſtody, were brought before the Committee, and the following examinations were taken.

Allen Cameron, a native of Scotland, which he left for an affair of honour, and came to Virginia, with an intention to purchaſe back lands, and intended to go to Henderſon for that purpoſe; but finding it difficult to paſs through the back country, encouraged by Lord Dunmore, and promiſe of advancement, he agreed to accept a commiſſion as Firſt Lieutenant in the regiment to be raiſed by Col. Connelly.

Dr. John Smith, a native of Scotland, left Charles County, Maryland, for political reaſons, and intended to go to the Miſſiſippi, but finding it impracticable, he returned to Norfolk, and being induced by Lord Dunmore, with promiſes of preferment, he accepted the appointment of Surgeon to Col. Connelly's regiment.

John Connelly, a native of Lancaſter county, Pennſylvania, admits his letter to Gibſon, a copy being ſhewn him. He went the 25th of July from Fort Dunmore to Lord Dunmore, and delivered him propoſals in ſubſtance the ſame with thoſe found in his poſſeſſion, and in his hand writing. That he was ſent by Lord Dunmore to General Gage with letters, and his propoſals to Gage; that he left Boſton the fourteenth or fifteenth of September, and returned to Lord Dunmore in the middle of October; that he brought inſtructions from General Gage to Lord Dunmore, who granted him a commiſſion of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of a regiment to be raiſed in the back parts and Canada, with powers to nominate officers, who were to be confirmed by Lord Dunmore; that he is now on his way to Detroit, where he was to meet his commiſſion and inſtructions; that he left Lord Dunmore about ten days ago, who had with him one ſloop of ſixteen guns, and another of eighteen; that the ſhip which Lord Dunmore is on board of, is armed with ſix or eight guns; that a veſſel of 20 guns is daily expected from Jamaica; that John Smith never was appointed Surgeon, and that he told Smith if he was the man he repreſented himſelf to be, it was poſſible he would appoint him.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Allen Cameron and John Connelly be kept in cloſe and ſafe cuſtody, until the orders of the Congreſs be known; and that the Chairman tranſmit copies of the examinations and papers to the Honourable the Preſident of the Congreſs, and to the Conventions or Councils of Safety of the colony of Virginia and this province.

Reſolved, That Dr. John Smith be kept in cuſtody till the farther orders of this Committee.

"*Propoſals for raiſing an army to the Weſtward, and for effectually obſtructing a communication between the Southern and Northern Governments.*

"AS I have, by directions from his Excellency Lord Dunmore, prepared the Ohio Indians to act in concert with me againſt his Majeſty's enemies in that quarter, and have alſo diſpatched intelligence to the different officers of the militia on the frontiers of Auguſta county, in Virginia, giving them Lord Dunmore's aſſurances that ſuch of them as ſhall hereafter evince their loyalty to his Majeſty, by putting themſelves under my command, when I ſhould appear amongſt them with proper authority for that purpoſe, of a confirmation of titles to their lands, and the quantity of three hundred acres to all who ſhould take up arms in ſupport of the conſtitution, when the preſent rebellion ſubſided, I will undertake to penetrate through Virginia, and join his Excellency Lord Dunmore at Alexandria early next ſpring, on the following conditions and authority.

"*Firſt*, That your Excellency will give me a commiſſion to act as Major Commandant of ſuch troops as I may raiſe, and embody on the frontiers, with a power to command to the weſtward, and employ ſuch ſerviceable French and Engliſh partizans as I can engage by pecuniary rewards or otherwiſe.

"*Secondly*, That your Excellency will give orders to Capt. Lord, at the Illinois, to remove himſelf, with the garriſon under his command, from Fort Gage to Detroit, by the Auabache, bringing with him all the artillery, ſtores, &c. &c. to facilitate which undertaking he is to have authority to hire boats, horſes, Frenchmen, Indians, &c. &c. to proceed with all poſſible expedition on that rout, as the weather may occaſionally permit, and to put himſelf under my command on his arrival at Detroit.

"*Thirdly*, That the Commiſſary at Detroit ſhall be empowered to furniſh ſuch proviſions as I may judge neceſſary for the good of the ſervice, and that the commanding officer ſhall be inſtructed to give every poſſible aſſiſtance in encouraging the French and Indians of that ſettlement to join me.

"*Fourthly*, That an officer of artillery be immediately ſent with me to purſue ſuch rout as I may find moſt expedient to gain Detroit, with orders to have ſuch pieces of light ordnance as may be thought requiſite for the demoliſhing of Fort Dunmore and Fort Pitcaſtle, if reſiſtance ſhould be made by the rebels in poſſeſſion of thoſe garriſons.

"*Fifthly*, That your Excellency will empower me to make ſuch reaſonable preſents to the Indian Chiefs, and others, as may urge them to act with vigour in the execution of my orders.

"*Sixthly*, That your Excellency will ſend to Lord Dunmore ſuch arms as may be ſpared, in order to equip ſuch perſons as may be willing to ſerve his Majeſty at our junction, in the vicinity of Alexandria, &c. &c. If your Excellency judges it expedient for the good of the ſervice, to furniſh me with the authority and other requiſites I have mentioned, I ſhall embrace the earlieſt opportunity of ſetting off for Canada, and ſhall immediately diſpatch Lord Dunmore's armed ſchooner, which now awaits my commands, with an account of what your Excellency has done, and that I ſhall be ready, if practicable, to join his Lordſhip by the twentieth of April, at Alexandria, where the troops under my command may fortify themſelves under cover of the men of war on that ſtation.

"If, on the contrary, your Excellency ſhould not approve of what I propoſe, you will be good enough to immediately honour me with your diſpatches to the Earl of Dunmore, that I may return as early as poſſible,"

"*Portſmouth, Auguſt* 9, 1775.

"I have ſafely arrived here, and am happy to the greateſt degree in having ſo fortunately eſcaped the narrow inſpection of my enemies, the enemies to their country, to good order and government. I ſhould eſteem myſelf defective in point of friendſhip towards you, ſhould I neglect to caution you to avoid an over zealous exertion of what is now ſo ridiculouſly called patriotic ſpirit; but, on the contrary, to deport yourſelf with that moderation for which you have been always remarkable, and which muſt, in this inſtance, tend to your honour and advantage. You may be aſſured from me, Sir, that nothing but the greateſt unanimity now prevails at home, and that the innovating ſpirit amongſt us is looked upon here as ungenerous and undutiful; and that the utmoſt exertions of the powers of government, if neceſſary, will be uſed, to convince the infatuated people of their folly. I could, I aſſure you, Sir, give you ſuch convincing proofs of what I aſſert, and from which every reaſonable perſon may conclude the effects, that nothing but madneſs could operate upon a man ſo far, as to overlook his duty to the preſent conſtitution, and to form unwarrantable aſſociations with enthuſiaſts, whoſe ill-timed folly muſt draw upon them inevitable deſtruction. His Lordſhip deſires you to preſent his hand to Capt. White Eyes, and to aſſure him, that he is very ſorry that he had not the pleaſure of ſeeing him at the treaty, or that the ſituation of affairs prevented him from coming down.

"Believe me, dear Sir, that I have no motive in writing my ſentiments thus to you, farther than to endeavour to ſteer you clear of the misfortunes, which, I am confident, muſt involve but unhappily too many. I have ſent you an addreſs from the people of Great-Britain to the people of America, and I deſire you to conſider it attentively, which will, I flatter myſelf, convince you of the idleneſs of many declamations, and of the abſurdity of an intended ſlavery. Give my love to George, and tell him that he ſhall hear from me, and I hope to his advantage. Interpret the incloſed ſpeech to Captain White Eyes from his Lordſhip. Be prevailed upon to ſhun the popular error, and judge for yourſelf; act as a good ſubject, and expect the rewards due to your ſervices.

I am, dear Sir,
Your ſincere friend and ſervant,
JOHN CONNELLY."

To Mr. John Gibſon, near Fort Dunmore.

"*Brother Captain White Eyes,*

"I am glad to hear your good ſpeeches ſent me by Major Connelly, and you may be aſſured I ſhall put the one end of the belt, which you have ſent me, into the hands of our great King, who will be glad to hear from his brothers the Delawares, and will take a ſtrong hold of it. You may reſt ſatisfied, that our fooliſh young men ſhall never be permitted to have your lands, but, on the contrary, the great King will protect you, and preſerve you in the poſſeſſion of them. Our young people in the country have been very fooliſh, and done many imprudent things, for which they ſoon muſt be ſorry, and of which I make no doubt they have acquainted you; but I muſt deſire you not to liſten to them, as they would be willing that you ſhould act equally fooliſh with themſelves. But rather let what you hear paſs in at one ear and out at the other, ſo that it may make no impreſſion on your heart, until you hear from me fully, which ſhall be ſo ſoon as I can give him farther information, who am your friend and brother.

"Captain White Eyes will pleaſe to acquaint the Corn Stalk with theſe my ſentiments alſo, as well as the Chiefs of the Mingoes, and the other Six Nations.

Your ſincere friend and elder brother,
DUNMORE."

A true Copy from the Minutes,
UPTON SHEREDINE, *Clerk pro tem.*
Publiſhed by order of the Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a Letter from General Schuyler, dated Albany, December 14, 1775.

"The Indians delivered us a ſpeech on the 12th, in which they related the ſubſtance of all the conferences Colonel Johnſon had with them the laſt ſummer, concluding with that at Montreal, where he delivered to each of the Canadian Tribes a War Belt and the Hatchet, who accepted it: After which they were invited to *Feaſt on a Boſtonian, and drink his Blood.* An ox being roaſted for the purpoſe, and a pipe of wine given to drink, the War Song was ſung.—One of the Chiefs of the Six Nations, that attended at that conference, accepted a very large black War Belt, with a Hatchet depictured in it; but would neither eat, nor drink, nor ſing the War Song. This famous Belt they have delivered up, and we have now a full proof that the Miniſterial ſervants have attempted to engage the Savages againſt us."

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

*** The Subſcribers to the American Manufactory of Linens, &c. who intend, but have not yet paid in their Subſcriptions, are earneſtly requeſted to call, for that Purpoſe, on *Joſeph Stiles*, Treaſurer, in Arch-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, in order that the Capital of the Company may be aſcertained.

†‡† *The Committee of Privates of the Aſſociation meets this Evening at Mr. Thorne's School-houſe, preciſely at Six o'Clock, when every Member is particularly requeſted to attend.*

Trenton, December 18, 1775.

THE Committee of Safety for the Colony of New-Jerſey are to meet at the Houſe of Jacob Hyre, in Princeton, on Tueſday, the 9th Day of January next, at Two o'Clock. All the Members are deſired to attend, as ſeveral Matters of Importance will be laid before them.

SAMUEL TUCKER, Preſident.

THE Members of *The Society for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children* are deſired to attend their General Meeting, at the Coffee-Houſe, on Monday, the firſt of January, 1776, in order to chooſe 12 Managers, and a Treaſurer, for the enſuing Year.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 9th day of January, 1776, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, ſituate about 1 mile from John Porter's Inn, in the townſhip of Whitpain, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Whitpain aforeſaid, containing 145 acres and 74 perches; bounded by lands of George Caſtner, and others; late the eſtate of Robert Porter, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

PRINTING,

In *Engliſh, German*, and other Languages.

THE Subſcribers being provided with a general Aſſortment of NEW and ELEGANT TYPES, and other Printing-Materials, have opened an OFFICE, at the Corner of *Coats's-Alley*, in *Second-ſtreet*, above *Race-ſtreet*, oppoſite the Sign of the BUCK; where they intend carrying on the PRINTING BUSINESS in all its different Branches, with Care, Fidelity and Expedition: And as they are determined to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to give Satisfaction to thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ them, they humbly requeſt the Favour and Encouragement of the Public in general, and their Friends and Acquaintance in particular. MELCHIOR STYNER, and *Philadelphia, Dec.* 18 1775. CHARLES CIST.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a DUTCH SERVANT GIRL; ſhe is hearty and ſtrong, fit for Town or Country Buſineſs, has upwards of Six Years to ſerve. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of an ENGLISH SERVANT GIRL, who has 3 Years and 8 Months to ſerve; can do moſt Kinds of Houſe-work. Alſo a NEGROE MAN, about 25 Years of Age, has had the Small-pox and Meaſles; is very handy about Houſe. Enquire of the PRINTERS. *Dec.* 27. ¶

FRANCIS TRUMBLE

Has for SALE, at his Cabinet and Chair-ſtore, in Front-ſtreet, near Pine ſtreet,

EIGHTY mahogany chairs, carved and plain; 30 tea tables; 20 dining tables; 6 deſks; cheſts of drawers; deſks and book caſes; dreſſing tables; writing tables; card tables; pembroke tables; tea ſtands; tea trays; tea and decanter boards; bedſteads and cradles. The whole made of ſeaſoned mahogany, and good workmanſhip. Twelve hundred Windſor chairs; walnut chairs and cradles; ſettees; painted bedſteads and tables; ſacking bottoms; chairs and ſtools for counting-houſes; flat and round hard wood rulers; ſea cheſts; walking ſticks; lime ſqueeſers; rolling pins; ſugar mallets; bedſtead and cloak pins; 20,000 feet of mahogany board, and plank, fit for immediate uſe; poplar, oak, and New-England pine plank; oak poſts, from 12 to 18 feet long. An aſſortment of low price braſs handles for cheſts of drawers; braſs locks, and lifting handles, for deſks; braſs knockers for doors; ſaſh ſcrews, and curtain rings; coffin handles, plates, and letters; cheſt hinges; ſnipe bill T hinges; augres; ſocket heading chiſſels, and gouges; ſcale beams; iron boxes; ſhoemakers pinchers; awl handles, and blades; ſcupper nails; bed ſcrews; cheſt handles. Alſo, the Times of three Dutch Servant men, who have each near four years to ſerve.

WANTED. Several journeymen ſpinning-wheel makers; 5000 feet 2 inch poplar plank; 2000 feet inch ditto; 2000 half inch ditto; 1000 feet walnut plank, 2¼ inches thick; 1000 feet ½ inch ditto; 1000 feet of white oak joint ſtuff for tables; 40 ſetts of poplar ſtuff for beadſteads; 4 cords of white oak butts, clear of knots, in 4 feet lengths; 40,000 hickory ſticks for Windſor chairs; 500 ſetts of ſtooks and rims for ſpinning wheels. Any perſons who can ſupply me with the above, by calling on me at my houſe, in Second-ſtreet, Southwark, will oblige, their friend, FRANCIS TRUMBLE. ‖ 7ſ6.

GOODS in the MAYOR'S OFFICE, ſuppoſed to be STOLEN,

ONE Silver Table Spoon, a Beaver Hat, almoſt new, a Liſt Carpet, a Rug, a Sailor's blue Jacket, a Sailor's red Jacket, a Pewter Baſon and Tea Pot, and a ſmall Sum of Money. *December* 26, 1775.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away, on Firſt-day, the 24th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living on Newtown Creek, in Glouceſter county, an Engliſh ſervant lad, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, named *Thomas Day*, but probably may change it, about 20 years of age, wears his own light coloured buſhy hair; had on, when he went away, a half-worn beaver hat, cloth coloured upper jacket, very much worn, under it a Wilton coatee, much on the reddiſh caſt, buckſkin breeches, much wore and broke on the knees, coarſe homeſpun ſhirt, quite new, grey yarn ſtockings, lately footed, old ſhoes, with plated buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, from

BENJAMIN THACKREY.

☞ It is likely he will make for Dunmore, as he came from that way, and is a great Tory. *December* 27, 1775. ¶

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN, laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Frankford, a bright ſorrel MARE, about 12 years old, about 14½ hands high, lately ſhod all round, paces and trots well, ſome white in her face, one hind foot white, a ſhort dock and ſwitch tail; alſo a half-worn Saddle, with odd ſtirrups and a patch on the pummel. Any perſon apprehending the thief and mare, ſhall have the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the mare, and reaſonable charges, paid by *December* 22, 1775. ‖ JOHN ROBERTS.

NEW-YORK, December 20.

A letter from William Tryon, Esq; to his Worship the Mayor of this city.

Ship Dutchess of Gordon, off New-York,

"SIR, *December* 18, 1775.

"I lose no time in transmitting to you herewith, a letter I this morning received from Captain Parker, of his Majesty's ship Phœnix, communicating certain instructions he has received from Admiral Greaves for the rule of his conduct on this station, which letter you will forthwith make known to the corporation and citizens of New-York; and I request that you will insert it in the public papers, to the end that the inhabitants of the province may have the COMFORT of knowing the protection that is afforded *to the friends of order and good government*, and be warned to avoid a continuation of measures that will involve the country in misery, and bring destruction upon their families, and on their own heads.

I am Sir, Your very humble Servant,

Whitehead Hicks, Esq; WM. TRYON.

Mayor of the city of New-York.

"SIR,

"Being ordered by my instructions from Vice-Admiral Greaves, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in North-America, publicly to signify to all towns accessible to his Majesty's ships, that in case any violences shall hereafter be offered to any of the officers of the crown, or other peaceable disposed subjects of his Majesty, or if any bodies of men shall be raised and armed in the said towns, or any military works erected otherwise than by order of his Majesty, or those acting under his authority, or if any attempts shall be made to seize or destroy any public magazine of arms, ammunition or stores, in all or either of those cases, it will be my duty to treat the said town as in open rebellion against the King.

"I am to request that your Excellency will be pleased to let the above instructions be publicly made known in the town of New-York, at the same time you will assure them, that I shall be happy in granting the town every protection in the power of his Majesty's ships under my command. I am, Sir, Your most obedient,

and most humble Servant,

Phœnix, at New-York, H. PARKER.

18th December, 1775.

To his Excellency Governor Tryon.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cambridge, to his friend at New-Haven, December 11.

"Yesterday about 600 of the Regulars on Bunker's Hill demolished their advanced works over on this side the causeway; various are the conjectures on this manœuvre, some think they are about to abandon the Hill, and take possession of Dorchester-point, others think that as those advanced works were of little advantage to them in making a defence against an attack, they did not think them worth the trouble of guarding, others imagine they will all retire to Boston, and remain there during the winter, and others, that they have done it to lull us into security, and intend to make an attack that way; my opinion is, that they have no great inclination for fighting at present, and will be content if they can defend themselves through the winter. I imagine some time this week we shall have some firing, as Litchmore's point is to be fortified in a day or two. By accounts received from Boston last week, they are in great want of almost every thing, no fresh meat to be had; what fresh fish is brought in, must be sold to the soldiers first, and the inhabitants not allowed to touch any till the soldiers are supplied, no wood or coal to be had for money, many houses are already pulled down for fuel, and it is supposed, that all the wooden buildings that are not improved will undergo the same fate before the spring. Flour very scarce, the price 40s. ster. per Cwt. no roots, except a few potatoes for the soldiers."

PHILADELPHIA.

By letters from Gen. Schuyler we learn, that Col. Easton had taken the vessels bound from Montreal for Quebec, under the command of Carleton or Prescot—That Carleton, with four or five Canadians, had landed from the fleet, and were making the best of their way to Quebec, in the dress of peasants—That the Brig Gaspee, together with 7 Sloops and Schooners, which were taken as above, had on board, who are also taken, Brigadier Gen. Prescott, Captain William Dunbar, Major of Brigade, Captain William Gamble, Quarter-Master-General; Captains Anstruther, Swan, Glawford and Harris; Lieutenant Cleveland; Ensigns Camble, Leslie, M'Donald—Dr. Beaumont, and 150 privates, and most of them of the 26th regiment and the artillery. There was on board the vessels, 2 cannon of 9 and 2 of 6 pounders; 36 cannon-cartridges, and 45 ball; 3 barrels of powder, 2380 musket cartridges, 8 chests of arms, 200 pair of shoes, a quantity of intrenching tools, 760 barrels of flour, 20 of biscuit, 675 barrels of beef, and 376 firkins of butter. We further learn that Colonel Allen and his party, who were taken prisoners near Montreal, are actually sent to England in irons, by Major Prescot; and that General Montgomery, with a strong detachment, was to leave Montreal on the 25th of November, to reinforce Colonel Arnold at Quebec.

Letters from New-York mention, that Captain Vandeput of the Asia has orders to seize all vessels either going in or out, the provision vessels and those with salt to be sent to Boston; in consequence of which, he has already taken a brig belonging to Mr. Beach, with a load of salt, from Lisbon or St Ubes; and notwithstanding she leaks intolerably, and has already pumped out near one quarter of her salt, yet she is going to Boston.

COMMITTEE of CITY and LIBERTIES.

December 12, 1775.

Resolved,—That the price of *Oyl* be limited to 5 l. per barrel, and no person who may purchase any to retail again be allowed to advance above 5*s*. per barrel when sold on the wharff, and 7/6 per barrel for what they store; and that this Committee recommend it to the retailers in small quantities to sell it in proportion.

R. S. JONES, Secretary.

Philadelphia, December 18, 1775.

WILLIAM BELL,

Late of this City, Merchant, being some time since embarked for EUROPE,

HATH duly impowered the subscriber to transact such of his business as he has left unsettled: Those persons, therefore, who are indebted to the said William Bell, are requested to pay off their accounts, bonds, &c. to JOHN STEINMETZ, at his store, in Market-street, near Fourth-street; where he has a general assortment of dry goods to dispose of (imported agreeable to the Resolves of the Continental Congress) also choice old West-India rum, and a few quarter casks best old Lisbon wine. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 2d day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Benjamin Armitage, the corner of Chesnut and Fourth-streets from Delaware, a certain brick messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, situate on the south side of Walnut-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets from Delaware aforesaid, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 18 feet and an half, and in depth 220 feet; bounded by ground of ----- Bullock, and others; late the estate of Timothy Matlock; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 3d day of January next, at the house of Anthony Fortune, in Southwark, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain brick messuage or tenement, and kitchen and frame work shop and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, with all and every other the improvements and appurtenances, situate on the east side of Third and south side of Shippen-street, in the District of Southwark aforesaid, containing in front about 40 feet, more or less, and in depth on Shippen-street, 30 feet; bounded by ground of George Woods, and others; subject to a groundrent of ----- per annum; late the estate of Joseph Rhoads; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of sundry writs to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Thursday, the 4th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Edward Barrett, in Front-street, Southwark, the unexpired term of about ten years to come, of and in a certain brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, situate on the south side of Almond-street, between Front and Second-streets, in the District of Southwark aforesaid; late the property of James Weldon Roberts; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Chester County, Twelfth-Month 13, 1775.

To be sold by public vendue, on the 20th day of the First-Month next, at the house of Joseph Gibbons, in West-town, the following articles, viz.

A WEAVER's LOOM, Slays and Geers, with other utensils fitting to carry on the weaving business; also a stove, and some wearing apparel, mall and wedges, pitching axe, &c. likewise a silver watch, with sundry other articles; late the effects of Francis Miller; attached for the use of the said Miller's creditors, and sold by GEORGE ASHBRIDGE, THOMAS TAYLOR, and CALEB JAMES, Auditors.

N. B. All persons that have any demands against said *Miller*, are desired to give their attendance, at the house of Jacob James, in Goshen, on the 27th day of said month, in order to bring in their accounts, that the dividend may be adjusted by said Auditors. † 5 W.

Philadelphia, December 9, 1775.

ALL persons having any just demands against the estate of JOHN ADAMS, late of the District of Southwark, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, by the 24th instant, in order that they may be settled and paid; and all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, are desired immediately to come and pay the subscriber,

† CATHARINE ADAMS, Administratrix.

Chester, December 9, 1775.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

ON Thursday, the 7th instant, at night, was broke open, the office of the subscriber, in Chester, and a bundle of paper money, containing 37l. consisting chiefly of Maryland and Pennsylvania currency, and some more loose cash, supposed in the whole to make upwards of Forty Pounds, stolen away; among the money are several Maryland Eight and Six Dollar bills, and two or more Fifty Shilling Pennsylvania bills, and divers smaller bills of each province. Whoever takes up the thief, and secures the money for me, shall have the above reward, or in proportion for as much cash as shall be secured, and Ten Pounds for the thief or thieves only, on conviction, paid by

† ELISHA PRICE.

THE Time of an English Servant Girl to be disposed of, hath between three and four years to serve; sold for no reason but not being used to the work where she now lives, and will best suit in the country. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

Philadelphia, December 13, 1775.

THE subscriber returns his hearty thanks to his friends in particular, and the public in general, for their past and generous favours, and begs leave to inform them that he has removed from the house he formerly lived at (the sign of the Pennsylvania Farmer) to the sign of the Bull & Dog, opposite the Jersey-market, in Market-street, where he will open, on Wednesday next, a TAP of Messieurs HARE and Company's best DRAUGHT and BOTTLED AMERICAN PORTER, which the public may depend shall be served them in the greatest purity and goodness. He hopes therefore for the continuance of their custom, and that of all the Sons of American Liberty, which shall ever be gratefully acknowledged by their humble servant, ¶ JOSEPH PRICE.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the second day of December, 1775, from the subscriber, living in Front-street, near Arch-street, Philadelphia, an apprentice lad, named *John Barrot*, by trade a shoemaker, between 19 and 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, remarkably well set, long brown hair, tied behind, much freckled in the face; had on a castor hat, brown cloth coat, claret coloured cloth jacket, red under ditto, two homespun check shirts, good leather breeches, two pair yarn stockings, one white the othe grey, and coarse shoes. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and brings him to his said master, shall receive the above reward, and the favour will be gratefully acknowledged by

† JACOB BELL.

Philadelphia, December 12, 1775.

THREE Silver WATCHES, supposed to have been stolen, are now in the possession of the subscriber. The owners describing them, and paying the charges, may have them again. JAMES DELAPLAINE.

Reading, December 12, 1775.

To be sold by private sale, and to be entered on the first day of April next,

AN acre and one quarter, or thereabouts, of land, whereon is erected a large commodious two story messuage or tenement, with three rooms on each story, stone stable, shed, and convenient barn, yard, garden, young bearing orchard, a never-failing well of good spring water. The said premises are situate 7 miles from the city of Philadelphia, on the Germantown road, convenient for a tavern, store, or gentleman's seat, the former of which is now kept by Jacob Kommerer. For terms of sale apply to Peter Miller, Esq; in Third-street, Mr. John Keppele, Merchant, Market-street, Philadelphia, or to Mr. Martin Shawecker, on Chestnut-hill.

‡ PETER WITHINGTON.

THIS is to give notice to the creditors of SAMUEL OAKFORD, and LEWIS SMITH, confined for debt in the goal of Salem, that they be and appear before John Holme, and Andrew Sinnickson, Esquires, judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas for said county, at the house of Joseph Haynes, goaler, in Salem, on the tenth day of January next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said debtors should not be discharged, agreeable to an Act of the General Assembly, intituled, an Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors. †

BY Virtue of an Order of Orphan's Court for the County of Philadelphia, will be sold by public Vendue, on Saturday, the 30th day of December instant, on the Premises, a Messuage or Tenement, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in Frederick Township, in the said County, containing about 150 Acres; bounded on the East by Thomas Maybury's Land, on the North by Land of Andrew Young and Richard Weiss, on the West and South by said Maybury's Land; late the Estate of John Smith, deceased. The Sale to begin about 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon. Attendance will be given at the Time and Place of Sale, by JACOB DETWEILER, and ANDREW OHL, Administrators. *December* 11, 1775. ‡

Philadelphia, December 13, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, last Sunday evening, from on board the ship Neptune, lying at Plumstead's wharff, Robert Collings, master, an Irish servant man, named *Timothy Holland*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well set, round full face, wears his own hair tied behind, about 25 years of age; had on, and took with him, a round felt hat, bound with black binding, a light coloured coating surtout coat, blue cloth coat and waistcoat, olive coloured striped corderoy breeches, white stockings and old shoes, one of them has a slit in the upper leather, and brass buckles. Whoever secures said servant, so that his master gets him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, or if taken 20 miles from Philadelphia, Forty Shillings and reasonable charges, by applying to JOHN BROWN, Merchant, below the Drawbridge, or said master on board. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in East-Caln township, Chester county, about the first of October last, a red two years old BULL, with one of his ears marked. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. SAMUEL HUNT. †

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

BROKE out of the goal of this city, last night, a Dutchman, about 20 years of age, named *Andrew Yeager*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wears a blue great coat, a large hat, and can speak no English. He was committed to the goal for breaking Rudolph Bunner's store. Whoever apprehends said prisoner, shall have the above reward of Six Pounds, paid by

Philadelphia, Dec. 5. THOMAS LEWES, Goaler.

Chester Township, Burlington County, December 14, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION or tract of land, containing 140 acres, in a high healthy part of the country, about 9 miles from Burlington and the same from Cooper's Ferry, within 3 miles of an English church and 3 miles from a Quakers meeting-house in Moore's-town; there are on the premises a dwelling house, barn, stable, and other out-houses, a good bearing orchard, about 50 acres of cleared land, about 10 acres of meadow and more may be made, the woodland well timbered, all in good repair. The terms to the purchaser will be extremely easy. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

¶ JACOB LIPPINCOTT.

Philadelphia, December 14, 1775.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, last night, an apprentice lad, named *James Harrison*, by trade a shoemaker, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and about 19 years of age, of a fair complexion, brown hair, tied with a false tail and sometimes loose, smooth face, very talkative when in liquor, and brags much of his manhood; had on, and took with him, two red double breasted jackets, one with sleeves, the other without, a brown coating coat, bound with brown binding, one single breasted red serge jacket, one half-worn castor hat, a pair of buckskin breeches, and a pair of sheepskin ditto, a check shirt, a pair of yarn stockings, one old coatee coat, one Indian blanket, a leather apron, an old pair of pumps, and Pinchbeck shoe-buckles. It is supposed he intends to go in some vessel, as he came from Ireland about two years ago. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and brings him home to me, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by ANDREW PHILLER.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off. ¶

Somerset County, December 12, 1775.

WHEREAS pursuant to sundry executions to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the Right Honourable William Earl of Stirling, the same goods and chattels, land and tenements, have been repeatedly advertised for sale, and the sale thereof was actually begun on the twenty-third day of November last, and continued for the space of three days. And whereas on the 27th of November aforesaid, the sale was further adjourned for want of buyers, and by the agreement of his Lordship and the creditors, for one month, at which time, if the said executions be not settled, it was farther agreed by the parties, that sale should be made of all the said goods and chattels, lands and tenements, without opposition or further delay, which is testified in writing, under the hand of the said Earl of Stirling. I do therefore give this notice, that, on the 27th of December instant, I shall begin the sale of the said goods and chattels, lands and tenements, and continue the same until all shall be sold, or until the executions in my hands shall be satisfied. ROBERT STOCKTON, Sheriff.

FOUND about six weeks ago, on the road between the Lower Ferry and Darby, a piece of home-made CLOTH, not fulled. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have it again, by applying to JACOB KAUFFMAN, living in East Whiteland township, Chester county. ¶

ALL Persons who have any Demands on JOSEPH PEMBERTON, of this City, Merchant, are desired to bring or send their Accounts to the Subscribers, or to one of them; and those who are indebted to him are desired to make speedy Payment.

Philad. Twelfth-Month 12, 1775. JOHN REYNELL, SAMUEL MILES, JOSHUA HOWELL, HENRY DRINKER, } Assignees.

TO BE SOLD, by the said ASSIGNEES,

A Parcel of choice old MADEIRA WINES,

In Pipes, Hogsheads and Quarter-casks. ‡

IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

MATTHIAS LANDENBERGER,

In Water-street, a few Doors below Chestnut-street,

MUSCOVADO SUGAR, Coffee, Cotton, Piemento, Cocoa, and Jamaica HIDES. ‖ 6 W.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is at the plantation of the subscriber, living in Coventry township, Chester county, about two weeks past, a brown BULL, with a white face, a year old last spring, marked with a crop in the near ear, and a slit in the off ear. The owner thereof is desired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take him away, by

¶ HENRY BEAR.

For Cork, Falmouth and London,

THE SHIP ELIZABETH, *ROBERT CAMPBELL*, COMMANDER,

ANY person inclinable to go passenger, may apply to the Commander on board, and at the Coffee-House, or of RICHARD NEAVE, junior.

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